The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6022. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Temporary Silence of the Southern Forts at Paris.

Latest Advices from Within the Beleaguered City.

Why the Eastern Conference is Not Called.

Battle With Greek Bandits on the Turkish Frontier.

Loss of the United States Steamer Saginaw in the Pacific.

Several Officers Drowned After a Month's Exposure.

Fate of the Rest of the Crew Still Unknown.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Forts Issy and Vanvres, South of Paris, Temporarily Silenced—The Severe Weather Moderating.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 6.—The King sent today the following dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA:

"The weather has moderated. We are now having a thaw.

Our losses during the bombardment of Fort d'Issy so far are 17 killed and wounded.

Large supplies were captured from the French at Rocroy."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch dated near Paris, Friday noon, states that Forts Issy and Vanvres have been silenced, and the bombardment of the other southern defenses promises to be equally effective.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The bombardment of the fortifications south, east and north of Paris is going on and proves effective. On the 7th Forts Issy and Vanvres were temporarily silenced. The German loss from the return fire of the French up to the present does not exceed twenty.

Affairs Within Paris—Efforts at Demoralization—Effect of the German Fire—The Guards Consolidated with the Regular Army.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Advices from inside Paris to the 3d are at hand. Gen. TROCHU on the 31st of December issued a proclamation to the citizens of Paris, in which he says: "Efforts are being made to destroy union and confidence, to which Paris owes her prolonged defense; political capital is being made of disappointments caused solely by the severity of the weather. The army has, indeed, been sorely tried, and requires a brief rest, which the enemy seeks to prevent by a most violent bombardment. But that army is preparing to act, and will do its duty."

UNANIMITY IN THE GOVERNMENT.

There are no dissensions among the members of the Government, who are perfectly united in face of the country's perils.

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The reports of the Generals commanding the fortifications show that slight damage has been done to the suburban villages by the bombardment, and a few men have been wounded.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE GUARDS.

A Council of War has approved of measures for associating the National and Mobile Guards with the regular army for the more vigorous defense of the city.

RIOTS APPREHENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Letters from Paris to the 4th inst., indicate danger of riots.

Faidherbe Refuses to Acknowledge Defeat—His Account of Operations.

LILLE, Jan. 7.—Gen. FAIDHERBE, in an official communication, says he thought the Prussians would not deny that the French had won a victory this time, but he finds that the German bulletins for the second time annihilate his army. He proceeds to refute their more glaring inaccuracies. He says his army did not retreat on the night after the battle of the 3d. They remained in occupation of the villages they had conquered, and went into their encampments only on the following morning.

As to the pursuit of which the Germans boast, the only fact to support them is that, on the morning of the 4th, two squadrons of cavalry charged the French rear guard. One of them was annihilated and the other wheeled off and fled.

Operations in the North and East—Bourbaki Threatening Nancy and Belfort—Uhlans Before Lille—Cherbourg—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Evening.—Gen. BOURBAKI is marching on Nancy and Belfort.

The Prussians have reoccupied Auxonne, and the French have entered Semur.

The Germans are generally withdrawing from the northern departments.

The French Marine Infantry repulsed a Prussian detachment near Briare. The Germans lost 200 men.

THE GERMANS BEFORE LILLE.

The Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille. Great destitution prevails in Amiens and vicinity.

GERMANS RETIRING ON MEZIERES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Germans in the upper valley of the Oise have evacuated the towns of Guise, Hirson, and Vervins, and are retiring on Mézières.

PREPARATIONS AT CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG, Jan. 7.—A large number of troops have left this place for the front within the past three days.

Six hundred wounded have been brought here.

A PRUSSIAN DEFEAT.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Ten thousand Germans, mostly from Rouen, were defeated yesterday by Gen. RAY, near Jumiges. The French have since occupied Bourgachard and Bourgtheroulde, and threaten to drive the Prussians from Pont Andemer.

A FRENCH REPULSE IN THE EAST.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 6.—The vanguard of Gen. WERDER'S Army, in the valley of the Saône, engaged the French yesterday and took 200 prisoners.

GERMAN SUPPORT OF THE WAR.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Negotiations for placing the second installment of fifty millions of the loan are pending.

MUNICH, Jan. 7.—The Upper Chamber has approved the extraordinary credit for war purposes demanded by the Government.

PROTEST OF GERMANS AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The German residents of Marseilles have sent a letter to the King of Prussia expressing indignation at the barbarous character of the struggle, warning him against the spirit of conquest, and demanding the cessation of the infamous war.

The Situation on the Loire—Indecisive Conflicts in which Both Armies Claim the Advantage.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 6.—A series of unimportant attacks, made on the advanced posts of Gen. CHAUZY'S army, have been vigorously repulsed.

ACTIVITY OF THE FRANCS-TIREURS.

The Francs-Tireurs of Gien surrounded and captured a detachment of 100 Germans near that place.

CHAUZY'S FORCE.

The force now under Gen. CHAUZY'S command is reported to be 200,000 strong, and ready for action.

A FRENCH DISPATCH.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 7.—The Germans on Friday attacked the French positions at Villechauve, Villeporcher and St. Cyr-sur-Gault, and afterward forced our lines at Neuville. The French at night took the offensive, reoccupied all their positions, and entered St. Arnaud. The enemy retired toward Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. They apparently suffered heavily during the day and night.

LE MANS.

On the line of Le Mans the Germans have reoccupied Lafourche, and menace Nogent-le-Rotron.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—The German forces beyond Vendome encountered two French army corps which were advancing. A severe engagement took place, at the end of which the French were repulsed, and our troops occupied Azay and Montoire and the intermediate villages. Our losses were not inconsiderable.

WHAT THE KING SAYS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from the King to the Queen says the reports of a successful engagement with the Army of the Loire near Vendome are confirmed, and describes the action as an encounter with the enemy's advance posts.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Difficulty Fixing the Date of the Conference—The Cause of the Delay—Russia Regards the Black Sea Clause of the Treaty as Already Disposed of—Jules Favre.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is semi-officially announced that it is impossible to fix a definite time for the meeting of the Congress of the Powers, in consequence of the absence of the French representative. The true cause of the difficulty, however, is the embarassing position of England by reason of the formal notification by Russia that the Black Sea clause of the Paris treaty has been already abrogated by the act of the Emperor, and that it is out of the power of a Congress to alter the decision.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The London *Observer* says the Conference of the Powers will certainly meet before the end of January. The refusal of M. FAVRE to attend is not considered final, but whether France is represented or not the Conference will assemble.

M. FAVRE WAITING TO BE ASKED.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Evening.—The account in the *Times* of a conversation between WASHBURNE and FAVRE is contradicted at Bordeaux.

M. FAVRE is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the Conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Battle with Greek Bandits on the Turkish Frontier—Twenty Out of Seventy of Them Killed—Proclamation of the King of Holland on Luxembourg—The Fenian Convicts—Disasters at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Dispatches from Athens report that a band of Greek brigands, numbering eighty, had a fight on the 31st ult. with the Turkish troops near the frontier, and were defeated, with a loss of twenty men. They were under the command of the noted chieftain, ARVANITAKI. The Turks, at last accounts, were vigorously pursuing the bandits.

LUXEMBOURG.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, promising them his unvarying attachment, and reassuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy, which, he points out, is guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European Powers.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

The British Government, it is said, pays the expenses of the released Fenian convicts to the United States.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The schooner *Transfer* has been lost at sea. Her crew landed at Plymouth. Bark *J. B. Duffus*, Capt. ARNEM, from New-York Dec. 6, for Antwerp, is ashore near Padermarket, and will probably become a wreck. Ship *Nutzhorn*, New-York for Bremen, has put into Cowes for refuge.

Lord Derby Advises Providing the Volunteers with Field Artillery—Departure of the Fenian Convicts—Nature of the Pardon.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord DERBY, in a speech at Preston, urged the Government to provide the Volunteers with field artillery, and to divide the country into districts, each of which is to furnish its quota of militia.

SAILING OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Fenian convicts who have been released from prison, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the Cunard steamship *Cuba*. When the steamer reached Queenstown a committee visited the prisoners and gave them an outfit of £20 each. The men seem to be satisfied with their treatment by the Government. The people of Queenstown gave them a serenade before the *Cuba* sailed. Their pardon is not complete. So long as they remain within the British Dominions they are subject to the full penalties of the law under which they were sentenced. HALPIN still refuses to accept a conditional pardon.

AUSTRALIA.

Monthly Mails Across the Pacific—Movements of Prince Alfred—Sudden Departure of Bandmann, the Actor, from Melbourne—Damage by the Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 8.—The North Pacific Transportation Company announce in the New-Zealand newspapers that they have entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General of New-Zealand to carry the mails between San Francisco, Honolulu, Fiji, Auckland, Wellington, Littleton and Port Chalmers. The steam-ships *Nebraska*, *Nevada* and *Dacotah*, of WEBB's old opposition line to Panama, are to be put upon the route, and a trip will be made monthly, according to the contract, which is for twenty years. The subsidy from New-Zealand is $300,000 a year. The first steamer will leave San Francisco on Feb. 16.....Prince ALFRED sailed from New South Wales, for Caledonia, Auckland and England, Nov. 16....The French iron-clad vessel *Bellequesne*, was at Melbourne at the latest advices....BANDMANN, the actor, left Melbourne suddenly leaving his wife formerly Miss MILLIE PALMER, of London, behind. Some scandal was indulged in in connection with his sudden departure....The floods caused great damage throughout Australia. The grain crop, however, promises well.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 8.—It appears that arrangements are negotiating between the Government of New-Zealand and a party representing the North Pacific Transportation Company, whereby New-Zealand agrees to pay a subsidy of $300,000 annually, for ten years, upon condition that the United States give the same amount.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Spanish Vessel Watching Filibusters at the Isthmus—Exaction of Forced Loans in Bolivia—Potosi Sacked and Burned—American Minister in Chili—Indian Raids.

PANAMA, Jan. 5, via HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Gen. MOSQUERA has arrived here, and is the guest of the President.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 5, via HAVANA, Jan. 8.—A Spanish war vessel has arrived here, on the lookout for filibusters, but came too late to interfere with the movements of a steamer which left this port on the 31st December, 1870, with a number of men on board.

POTOSI, Dec. 16, 1870, via HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1871.—Bolivia is agitated just now. Gen. MORALES is exacting forced loans in Lopaz, Corcori and Oruro, and where his demands are not speedily complied with, does not hesitate to inflict personal violence on the delinquents, and compel them to contribute the required amounts.... Potosi was sacked recently, and partly burned.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Dec. 17, 1870, via HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1871.—The American Minister has been received officially by the President. There was the customary interchange of courtesies, and hopes were expressed mutually for a continuance of amicable relations between the United States and Chili....Raids have been made into Angel by the Indians. The Government is taking measures to secure the offenders, and prevent a repetition of the raids.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30, 1870, via PANAMA, Jan. 5, 1871.—Arequipa was visited by an earthquake on Dec. 21. Buildings were somewhat damaged, but no lives were lost....Thousands of people are collecting in Arequipa to participate in the ceremonies attending the opening of the railroad between that city and Lima. The naval vessels of Peru are gathering in the harbor, and these with the commercial marine will give additional éclat to the ceremonies.

PERILS AT SEA.

Loss of the United States Steamer Saginaw on an Island in the Pacific—Several of the Officers Drowned at the Sandwich Islands after a Month's Hardship and Exposure—A Vessel Dispatched to the Rescue of the Crew—Their Fate Unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—News has been received here of the total loss of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, of the Pacific fleet. The vessel went ashore on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870, on Ocean Island, French Frigate Shoals, near Midway Island, for which place the *Saginaw* sailed from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From the time the vessel went on until she finally went to pieces on the 14th of November following, a heavy surf prevailed, and in consequence very little could be saved from the wreck. Especially was it difficult to obtain the provisions on board, and because of the meagre quantity saved the officers and crew, ninety in number, were placed on quarter rations, as the island on which they were wrecked furnished nothing in the shape of food. On the 18th of November the executive officer of the *Saginaw*, Lieut. TALBOT, with some of the sub-officers, started in the gig for the Sandwich Islands, and on the 18th of December, one month afterward, came in sight of Kanai, one of the Sandwich Island group, but all were so exhausted because of their continued privations and sufferings, that while attempting to make a landing, Lieut. TALBOT, the Executive officer; PETER FRANCISS, Quartermaster, and JAMES MUIR and JOHN ANDREW, sailors, were drowned in the surf. Their bodies were subsequently found on the beach, and were interred. The survivors immediately took measures to forward to Honolulu the news of their arrival at Kanai and the loss of the *Saginaw* at Ocean Island, and on receipt of the information the United States Minister chartered the *Kona* packet, placed a supply of provisions and water on board and dispatched her to the relief of the shipwrecked seamen. Two days later the Sandwich Island Government placed the steamer *Kilanea* at the service of the United States Minister, and he immediately dispatched her to the scene of the disaster, and where it was hoped she would arrive in season to rescue the officers and crew from death by starvation and exposure. The *Saginaw* was a fourth-rate vessel, of the paddle-wheel class, carries two guns, and her tonnage 282. MONTGOMERY SICARD, of New-York, was the Lieutenant commanding.

THE WEST INDIES.

Another Engagement with Cuban Insurgents—Capture of Cespedes' Wife—A Schooner Taken—The St. Thomas and Porto Rico Cable Expedition—Jamaica Preparing for War.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Telegrams from Puerto Principe announce that Gen. CHINCHILLA, who is stationed permanently at Lagunaja, had an engagement recently with a body of insurgents, and that fifteen of them were killed....Much importance is attached to the capture of the wife of President CESPEDES, also of another woman, and of a man who was carrying a large amount of specie to the insurgents....A mail made up by the insurgents, and intended for Nassau and New-York, fell into the hands of the Spanish authorities, together with other important documents.... The Spaniards have captured a schooner, with four men on board, at Roman Reef.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 8, via HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The St. Thomas and Porto Rico cable expedition is expected here on the 14th inst....The Home Government has ordered that the island be fortified and placed in a state of complete preparation for war, of which there seems now to be some prospect.

Suicide at Hartford, Conn.—Burned to Death by a Kerosene Lamp—Domestic Difficulty at Portland.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—RALPH NORTHAM, a much respected citizen of Portland, committed suicide by hanging in his barn this morning.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—MARY ANN CLINCH, a widow, aged forty-five years, while intoxicated, upset a kerosene lamp on her person this evening, and was fatally burned.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 8.—Last evening a Mrs. RUSSELL left her home, in Walker's-lane, saying that she would visit Boston. She did not make the visit, however, but at midnight returned to her home and found that her husband and the house-keeper had retired together. The husband was soon made aware of the presence of his wife, and, disliking the intrusion, fired twice at her, but without effect. The wife then ran to the attic and leaped from a window to the ground, receiving only slight injuries. She then hastened to the Station-house, and in an excited manner told the story of her grievances. Policemen went to her home and arrested the house-keeper—the husband had sought safety in flight.

WEST POINT.

Court-Martial Incidents—Rumored Outrages—The Demeanor of the Colored Cadet—The Evidence—Mutiny of a Cavalryman.

From our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 8, 1871.

The scenes at the third session of the General Court-martial, yesterday, were quite as memorable as ever have occurred under similar circumstances. The apartment used is in the old Academy edifice, adjoining and on a level with the gymnasium. A long table, in the centre, is surrounded by the officers constituting the Court. They are in full uniform, even to swords and spurs, and their *personnel* is as fine as ever was presented on a similar occasion. On the right of the Judge-Advocate is the accused cadet, J. W. SMITH, seated at a table within easy whispering distance. At another table are the reporters. Four long, straight-backed, excruciating benches, well powdered with dust, afford the only accommodation for spectators. Without, on the wet saw-dust floor, a cavalryman paces, with chattering teeth and clanking sabre, while his poor horse freezingly champs the bit. The cadet witnesses and several privates charged with various offenses, shiver as they wait their summons from within. When the Court is cleared for private deliberation, the accused, witnesses, reporters and spectators, have to gnash their teeth in the damp chill air of this miserable place.

A MUTINOUS CAVALRYMAN.

The only prominent case besides SMITH's that has been tried was that of Private DAVID BABCOCK, of the cavalry detachment. He was charged with using "threatening and abusive language to the First Sergeant, while inspecting the guard, and attempting to run his sabre through him." BABCOCK is a teamster, and on the day of the occurrence had been carting some freight from Highland Falls. Having indulged in liquor, he became impudent, and while standing in line was ordered by the Sergeant to take off the tippet that was wound about his throat. He refused. The Sergeant then attempted to remove it, when the accused poised his sabre for a lunge, exclaiming, with an oath: "If you come near me I'll run you through!" The Sergeant advanced, and BABCOCK would have carried his threat into immediate execution had not his comrades instantly disarmed him. This offense is punishable with death upon the sentence of a drum-head court-martial. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and upon being allowed to speak of his excuse, said: "I was in liquor or else I never would have done it, and hope the Court won't be hard on me, as it is my first offense, and I am the only support of a widowed mother. I hope my punishment will not interfere with my pay." Whether his moistened eye, flushed face, and penitential attitude will touch the iron scales of military justice, and "turn the balance on the gentler side," is uncertain. But he certainly had the sympathy of the spectators.

SMITH'S PLEA.

The ceremony of swearing in the Court was quite impressive. The officers, with right hands uplifted, stood around the table. The accused cadet SMITH stood erect, stolid and imperturbable as a statue. His kinky hair was neatly parted, his copper-tinted, mottled complexion did not show a trace of emotion, and his face wore a rigid expression, in which patience, pluck and prudence were combined. His glittering black eyes were fixed upon the Judge-Advocate while the reading of the charges and specifications was proceeded with. SMITH pleaded "Not guilty" to these in a quiet, clear and respectful tone. In answer to the question whether he had any wish to object to any member of the Court, the postponement of the trial, or to have counsel assigned him, he said: "No." The Judge-Advocate and others had urged him previously to have counsel, but he persistently declined.

THE TESTIMONY.

During the examination of the witness, Cadet G. L. ANDERSON, the accused leaned forward in his chair, fastened an earnest scrutinizing glance upon the witness' face, and seemed to not only drink in every tone in the voice, and probe the depths of his mind, but to grasp his whole presence with a magnetic force. Occasionally he would make rapid notes. ANDERSON'S manner throughout was uneasy, his appearance confused, and at times his utterance incoherent. Sometimes he would come to an abrupt pause, drop his head and eyes, as though in a fit of profound abstraction. SMITH, at such times, never took his eyes off of him, but seemed to divine his very thoughts. On the cross-examination, SMITH handed to the Judge-Advocate written questions, which could not have been prepared by any adviser previously. They were hastily made upon the very spur of the moment, and displayed wonderful native shrewdness. If he ever retires from a military sphere, a fine promise, as far as apititude is concerned, seems open in the legal profession. The substance of the evidence thus far taken shows that the technical question is narrowed down to the matter of veracity between himself and a number of comrades, as to whether or not some one or more of them did so annoy the accused while in the ranks as to provoke him to an involuntary and trivial breach of discipline.

SMITH'S EXPLANATION.

The following is an exact copy of Cadet SMITH's explanation, addressed to Gen. UPTON, commandant of the corps:

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

Offense.—Inattention in ranks of new guard; failing to keep head and eyes in proper direction while guard was being dressed to the left.

Explanation.—I would respectfully state that the cadet on my right crowded me, and stepped on my toe twice, the second time hurting me considerably, so that I started to turn my head around, when I pulled my foot from under his. I could not help it, as he hurt my foot. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SMITH, Cadet Private A Co.

ANSWER OF THE CADET TO THE REGIMENT.

Cadet ANDERSON, the one alluded to as standing on SMITH's right on the day and occasion in question, denies stepping on his toe, or even touching him; that he had taken pains not to touch him because others had got into trouble with him; that the barrack stoop, where it happened, was a smooth matched pine floor, and although "at place rest," and then "dressing to the left," or "left backward dress," there is usually some jostling; a toe could not be stepped upon unconsciously, &c. Judging by civil-law rules, while ANDERSON's answers to the final questions of the Court, as to his recollection and decided belief that he did not step upon SMITH's toe, were affirmative, his manner throughout was not that of a clear and positive mind. Both accused and witness are in the same class. The former stands about midway, while the latter is at the head. ANDERSON is a young, well-appearing Wisconsin lad, and has always declared in favor of SMITH's receiving fair treatment. So zealous, indeed, was he in this, at one time, that his comrades became incensed, and were almost persuaded to "send him into Coventry." Now, however, he rides on the crest-wave of popularity.

MYSTERIES—THE ALLEGED RUNAWAYS.

Viewed under the most favorable aspects, there are mysteries in affairs at West Point that demand a most thorough explanation before the public mind will be satisfied. The Press is too often baffled in obtaining information. There are some exceptions, but as a rule military reticence is as despotic here now as in time of war. Ex-volunteer officers, whose services in the field have not been less than those of the most eminent West Pointers, know well the value of military discipline. But they never justify it to infringe upon civil rights. It is impossible to sift the rumors (that are not disproved and yet remain unexplained) concerning alleged irregularities, if not outrages, in cadet life. The cadets dare not speak freely, nor can they be seen privately without permission—if not surveillance—from their superiors. Under the formality of "regulations," they are subject to a reign of terror. It is true that "hazing" and other diabolical practices have and do prevail in civil colleges. But with the iron discipline of West Point, if such outrages as are now commonly reported are possible, where is the value of its "discipline?" It is said that an officer of this post proceeded to Poughkeepsie, on Friday, and arrested two cadet refugees, supposed to be Cadets BAIRD and FLECKINGER, from West Point, and took them back to the post. They declare that they were dragged from their quarters after dark last Wednesday night by the first class, and conveyed to the mountains, where they were directed to leave forthwith, under the penalty of being tarred and feathered. They have sent a written statement of the entire transaction to the Post Commandant. In regard to this affair, all the officers seem tongue-tied.

A. ST. C.

THE RULLOFF TRIAL.

The Forging of the Chain of Circumstances Around the Prisoner.

Identity of Jarvis and Dexter Irrefutably Proved, and Their Companionship With Rulloff Established—A Brother and a Sister of the Drowned Burglars on the Stand—Rulloff's Hour of Agony in the Out-house—The Man With a Halting Step Met on Chenango Bridge.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871.

The fourth day of the great trial began like all the others, with a number of people far beyond the capacity of the room waiting for admission. Public eagerness to witness the proceedings had been intensified by the dramatic events of the previous day, and Sheriff MARTIN found his office still less of a sinecure than on the previous day, because of his efforts to crowd two thousand people into the space intended for half that number. It is to the credit of the good citizens of these regions that they obeyed the orders of the Sheriff whenever it was practicable, and they did not interfere with their purpose of obtaining the best possible place for seeing and hearing. Even in this they were not rude and boisterous, and the Sheriff, with the aid of half a dozen tip-staffs, not only maintained order, but perfect quiet and decorum.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first person on the stand was EDWARD JAKOB, who was recalled to prove that the watch and spectacles found upon the larger drowned man belonged to CHARLES G. CURTISS, alias Albert Jarvis, who had lived at No. 170 Third-avenue, with RULLOFF, alias Seurio. The watch he swore to to the best of his knowledge, and the spectacles he swore to positively, as he identified them by a flaw in each of the glasses. Mrs. BRADY was the next witness, and testified she rented the two upper floors of the house No. 10 Graham-avenue, Williamsburg, which belonged to the DEXTER family, Mrs. DEXTER, WM. T. DEXTER and JOHN N. DEXTER. She paid her rent always to a man they knew as Jim Howard, and pointed out the prisoner as the man. He always came to the house on the first of the month for the rent, and came last on the 7th of August, since which time she had never seen him until she saw him in Court. She then paid him the rent for August, and since that time no one has called to collect the rent. She last saw WM. T. DEXTER on the 7th of August; he was home on the 3d, went away for four days, when he came back, and having changed his clothes, went away, since which time she has never seen him. Miss PAULINE JAKOB, fifteen years of age, was next sworn, and testified that she lived with her parents at No. 170 Third-avenue, and knew that the prisoner, as EDWARD Seurio, rented a floor in the house, which he occupied with a man her family knew as Charles G. Curtiss, but who is proved to be ALBERT O. JARVIS, the drowned burglar. She identified the prisoner as Seurio, and the picture of JARVIS as that of the man Curtiss who had lived with the prisoner. She was shown several pairs of drawers which were in the valise found in the swamp, and identified them all by the mark J. A. in indelible ink, which she had seen JARVIS put on them, and wondered at the time why he did it, as his name was Curtiss. JOHN N. DEXTER, a brother of one of the drowned men, was sworn, and testified that he knew the prisoner as Jim Howard, and knew that he was acquainted with his brother, WILLIAM T. DEXTER, and he recognized the smaller of the two men as that brother. He had frequently seen his brother in company with the prisoner, and once saw both of them with JARVIS. Jointly with his brother and mother he had executed a mortgage on the Graham-avenue property to ISABELLA ARMSTRONG to secure a loan of $500 obtained for them by JARVIS. He knew this mortgage was held by the prisoner, who collected the rent for the portion occupied by Mrs. BRADY. Witness knew JARVIS as Charles Thompson, the same name by which he was known to Mr. FETTREDGE, through whom the loan was negotiated. Mrs. HELEN WARDWELL, a sister of ALBERT T. JARVIS, who lives at Heart's Falls, twelve miles from Troy, identified a letter directed to "ALBERT T. JARVIS, No. 170 Third-avenue, New-York City," which arrived at that place the next day after Seurio and Curtiss left the house, as testified to by Miss JAKOB, who had received the letter and kept it in charge unopened until Capt. HEDDEN seized all the articles in the room on the evening of Oct. 15. Mrs. WARDWELL testified she wrote the letter on the 14th of August, mailed it, (as was shown by the post-mark of Aug. 15,) and that she had never received an answer to it nor heard of her brother alive since that date. The time of the departure of the prisoner and JARVIS, alias Curtiss, from the house of No. 170 Third-avenue, was thus fixed by this letter, and the testimony of PAULINE and EDWARD JAKOB as Monday, Aug. 15. Miss JAKOB swore they left in the morning.

ANOTHER INCIDENT IN THE PRISONER'S LIFE.

A new phase of the case as to time and place was presented in the testimony of ORLANDO B. WELSH, of the Ithaca Hotel, in Ithaca, Tompkins County, in which house ALBERT T. JARVIS had been a guest four different times in the months of February and March, 1869, under his proper name. He identified the larger of the two drowned men positively as the man ALBERT T. JARVIS who was such guest. With the next witness, ISAAC W. BROWN, late Sheriff of Cortland County, the prisoner of multiform names and aspects appeared in yet another capacity and with still another cognomen. A man calling himself Davenport, but who has been identified to be the same person as WM. T. DEXTER, spent nine months of the year 1869 in charge of BROWN, in the Cortland Jail. During his incarceration a letter was received by one of the Deputy Sheriffs from a person signing himself JAMES E. DALTON, who claimed to be an attorney, and made inquiries in relation to the case of Davenport. Shortly afterward a man whom the witness recognized as the prisoner presented himself to the Sheriff as JAMES E. DALTON, and at one of his interviews with that official attempted to bribe him by the offer of $500 to permit DEXTER, alias Davenport, to escape from prison. The attempt to introduce this evidence brought RULLOFF to his feet for the second time during the session—as he had before interrupted Mrs. BRADY—to object to it as irrelevant, and it was excluded, after the jury had heard it. RULLOFF was strangely excited by this revivor of one of the facts of his tortuous life, for when Mr. HOPKINS said that his object was to show that the prisoner took more interest in Davenport than attorneys usually do in clients, as he was ready to spend money for him, RULLOFF testily replied: "I would do as much for my client as you, provided I had the money of a county at my command," and he ended the episode by remarking, *sotto voce*, "D—n such evidence." The testimony as to the identity of the Cortland prisoner Davenport with the drowned burglar DEXTER was further strengthened by CHARLES BROWN, a young son of the Sheriff, who had bought off Davenport, while a prisoner of his father, a copy of the fortune-telling book called *Napoleon Oculum*, which, or one exactly like it, was found on the body of DEXTER when it was dragged out of the Chenango River.

CAPTURE OF THE PRISONER.

The scene shifted again to Binghamton, and to the night of and succeeding the tragedy in the testimony of CYRUS A. STOCKWELL, one of the party who captured RULLOFF, or, rather, received him after his capture by LIVINGSTONE. STOCKWELL being, with others, upon guard at the point where the railroad bridge crosses Court-street at the outskirt of the city, about midnight saw a man walking on the track, and called to him to halt, which he refused to do, making no answer. Before STOCKWELL could reach the man, a long coal train rushed between them, and when it had passed the man had disappeared. He and his comrades began a protracted search for the man, which was finally ended by the call of LIVINGSTONE that he had the man. They then went back to the house, near where the man had been first seen, and LIVINGSTONE delivered to them the prisoner, RULLOFF. While they were taking him down to Chief FLYNN, RULLOFF gave conflicting accounts of himself. CHAUNCEY LIVINGSTONE testified how he was awakened by the noise of the Stockwell party, and, believing they were intent upon stealing his fruit, sat down on his back porch to watch them. He sat there a long time, an hour or more, smoking. It was a clear night, and surrounding objects distinctly visible. For a long time he saw nothing, heard nothing which attracted his especial attention. As he sat on his porch, the out-house in his yard was in plain view, the door being toward him, and open, for, had it been shut, he would have supposed some one to be in there, and would have gone to it at once. At last, he imagined the shadow on the inside of the out-house was too dark to be natural. He looked and wondered for some moments, and the longer he looked the more that shadow troubled him, until at last he got up and walked to the out-house, pistol in hand, and there in the corner, crouching in the smallest possible space, and scarcely breathing, in which almost unendurable position he had been without moving for more than an hour, was EDWARD H. RULLOFF, the prisoner at the bar. At the mouth of a pistol RULLOFF was ordered out, and came, at first giving his name as Charles Augustus, but afterward as George Williams.

THE CORONER'S STORY.

After the recess JOHN P. WORTHING, Coroner of Broome County, was put upon the stand, and identified the articles found in the store and upon the bodies of the two drowned men, which have been proved to belong to the prisoner, WM. T. DEXTER, or to ALBERT T. JARVIS. The witness told how RULLOFF had been confronted with the two bodies of the drowned, and having carefully examined them from two different points of view, said solemnly, "I never saw either of them before in my life." The Coroner was unusually derelict in one function of his office in not marking the various articles found in the store and on the dead men, so that he was unable to swear to any of them positively, but it fortunately happened that all had been in official custody from the moment they were found until produced in Court, and the case was not wrecked by the neglect of the Coroner. The examination of the witness was quite protracted, as his evidence was required to legally establish many facts previously well known, but the point of new interest was as to the hat RULLOFF had when first arrested. When he was brought before the Coroner, Friday evening, he had a silk hat in good order, which he put on his knee, rim down, when he sat down, and the Coroner inviting him to place his hat on the table, he declined, saying that he would prefer to hold it. Next morning, when he appeared before the Coroner, this good hat had been changed into a nondescript cap by cutting off the body to within two or three inches of the crown. By the testimony of Sheriff MARTIN, it was subsequently shown that RULLOFF thus mutilated his hat, and had cut the missing parts into minute pieces, and so thrown them away that they had been lost; from these facts the prosecution, of course, wished it to be inferred that the lower part of the hat had on it some mark of guilt, or it would not have been destroyed.

THE PRISONER'S SHOES AND OTHER MATTERS.

From this point forward the case dragged for two hours, and by means of several witnesses through facts before adduced in evidence and familiar to the public, only relieved by the testimony of Mr. S. H. SWEET, a shoemaker, who had tried the shoes found in the store on the feet of RULLOFF and found that they fitted him precisely. His left foot is deformed by three large protuberances on the outside and the large toe being gone; the left shoe of the Oxford ties found in the store had a raised surface to fit these protuberances and a depression which would have naturally been made by want of a large toe to hold it up. This evidence was strongly corroborated by Mr. FISH, another person of large experience in shoes, who also testified that at the present time there are very few patent leather Oxford ties such as those found in the store made or worn. The next important witness was Mr. E. S. SPAULDING, who testified that on the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 16, between 2 and 4 o'clock, while crossing the bridge of the Erie Railway over the Chenango river in Binghampton, he met a man to whom his attention was particularly attracted by the singularity of his gait, caused by his favoring his left foot. As the man got near him he stepped upon the stringers to allow the man to pass, and as he got abreast, Mr. SPAULDING said "Good-day, sir;" the man stared him in the face, made no reply and passed on. The man had on a silk hat, dark coat and pants, white socks, low shoes, and carried an umbrella and a satchel, and he then swore positively that the man he thus met near the scene of the tragedy, a few hours before the occurrence, was the prisoner, EDWARD H. RULLOFF, who, when captured a few hours afterward, was dressed, and had the articles described. On cross-examination Mr. SPAULDING said he first knew RULLOFF twenty-five years ago, before his marriage, when he was a clerk in a drug-store in Ithaca, and there knew him well, because he did business with him. RULLOFF next was a school teacher at Caroline, Tompkins County, and he did not see him after that until he saw him twelve or thirteen years ago in the State's Prison, after which he never met him again until he met him on the bridge. The witness was subjected to the most rigid cross-examination by Mr. BEALES and Mr. BECKER, but he unflinchingly adhered to his story and resolutely maintained that the man with the halting step and of singular silence whom he met on the Chenango bridge on the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 16, was not and could be no other than the prisoner EDWARD H. RULLOFF. The presence of the prisoner in the City on the day preceding the tragedy was further shown by EDGAR A. STONE, who testified that he met a man whom he believes to have been EDWARD H. RULLOFF between 12 and 1 o'clock of Tuesday, Aug. 16, in the bar room of the Lewis House.

THE BURGLARY.

The last witness of the day was D. M. HULBERT, one of the parties who testified to the commission of the burglary, the shooting and death of the clerk, but his testimony presented nothing new, except the fact that the store had been entered last May and robbed of $300 worth of goods when the same two clerks, BORROUGHS and MYRICK, slept there, but in the front part, and the goods had been taken from the rear, in consequence of which fact the firm had never found any fault with the clerks on account of the robbery. The testimony of this witness concluded the labor of the day, which had been protracted, as usual, to nine hours, during all of which time, with the brief exceptions noted, RULLOFF had remained silent in his seat and permitted his counsel, Messrs. BECKET and BEALES, to conduct his case. It is supposed the evidence of the prosecution will all be in on Monday, and the case brought to a conclusion on Wednesday. Whatever the verdict, this is already one of the most extraordinary cases of crime proven by circumstantial evidence upon record.

E. C.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Jan. 8, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.40	45	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
Baltimore	30.17	24	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.16	13	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.20	17	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.06	46	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.31	41	W.	Very high.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.42	24	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.37	22	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.32	20	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.35	16	..	Calm.	Snow.
Key West	30.12	65	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City	30.14	45	..	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.44	15	N. W	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.29	47	..	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	70.47	28	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.30	57	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	30.08	22	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.25	24	S. E.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	30.23	11	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.11	20	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Pittsburg	30.32	21	N. W	Brisk.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.31	16	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Savannah	30.07	50	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
St. Louis	30.46	28	..	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.34	18	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.42	17	N. W	Very gentle	Fair.
Washington	30.08	19	N W	Brisk.	Snow.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.09	39	N. W	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	29.29	32	N. W	.....	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

ANNEXATION.

The Statesmen of Massachusetts on the Acquisition of Territory.

John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett and Charles Sumner—Mr. Sumner's Utterances of 1867 Contrasted With His Utterances of 1870—Unprejudiced Views vs. Personal Spite.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

The statesmen of Massachusetts have been eminent in our country's history. Their wise counsels have been at all times potent in the guidance of the nation. First in the movement for independence, constant in the long struggle for its achievement, and in our later trial for the preservation of the Union and the extirpation of slavery, they have always ranked among the foremost in fidelity to principle, lofty patriotism and breadth of view in the comprehension of the grandeur of our national destiny. No statesmen in our country stand more fully committed to the policy of our national growth by territorial expansion. Nor are the utterances of any more distinct as to the wisdom of expansion toward the tropics by the acquisition of territory in the West Indies. Perhaps among the earliest, as he will be ranked among the wisest, to formally set forth this national policy and indorse its wisdom, was that far-sighted statesman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his famous prediction regarding Cuba, which lacks but three years of a fulfillment which it is now easy to see may be quite within the range of practical possibilities. On the 28th of April, 1823, Mr. ADAMS, then Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. NELSON, our Minister to Spain, as follows:

"In the war between France and Spain now commencing, other interests, peculiarly ours, will in all probability be deeply involved. Whatever may be the issue of this war, as between those two European Powers, it may be taken for granted that the dominion of Spain upon the American Continents, north and south, is irrevocably gone. But the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still remain nominally, and so far really, dependent upon her, that she yet possesses the power of transferring her own dominion over them, together with the possession of them, to others.

These islands from their local position are natural appendages to the North American Continent, and one of them, Cuba, almost in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has become an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union. Its commanding position with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas; the character of its population; its situation midway between our southern coast and the Island of San Domingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the Havana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial—give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this Union together. Such, indeed, are between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral and political relations, formed by nature, gathering in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that in looking forward to the probable course of events, for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.

It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not yet prepared. Numerous and formidable objections to the extension of our territorial dominions beyond the sea, present themselves to the first contemplation of the subject. Obstacles to the system of policy by which alone that result can be compassed and maintained, are to be foreseen and surmounted, both from at home and abroad; but there are laws of political, as well as of physical gravitation; and if an apple, severed by the tempest from its native tree, cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American Union, which, by the same law of nature, cannot cast her off from its bosom."—*Executive Documents House Representatives, Thirty-second Congress, First Session, Vol. 12, Doc. No. 121, p. 6.*

At a later period that eminent statesman, EDWARD EVERETT, in his celebrated letter to the Comte DE SARTIGES, thus reviews our national progress, and presents our relations to the most important of the West India Islands. Mr. EVERETT's dispatch is dated at the Department of State, Dec. 1, 1852:

"* * * Thus, in sixty years from the close of the seven-years' war, Spain, like France, had lost the last remains of her once imperial possessions on this continent. The United States, meantime, were, by the arts of peace, and the healthful progress of things, rapidly enlarging their dimensions, and consolidating their power. The great march of events still went on. Some of the new republics, from the effect of a mixture of races, or the want of training in liberal institutions, showed themselves incapable of self-government. The province of Texas revolted from Mexico by the same right by which Mexico revolted from Spain. At the memorable battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, she passed the great ordeal of nascent States, and her independence was recognized by this Government, by France, by England, and other European Powers. Mainly peopled from the United States, she sought, naturally, to be incorporated into the Union. The offer was repeatedly rejected by Presidents JACKSON and VAN BUREN, to avoid a collision with Mexico. At last the annexation took place. As a domestic question it is no fit subject for comment in a communication to a foreign Minister; as a question of public law, there never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made.

It produced a disturbed relation with the Government of Mexico; war ensued, and in its results other extensive territories were, for a large pecuniary compensation on the part of the United States, added to the Union. Without adverting to the divisions of opinion which arose in reference to this war, as must always happen in free countries in reference to great measures, no person surveying these events with the eye of a comprehensive statesmanship can fail to trace in the main result the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence. The consequences are before the world. Vast provinces which had languished for three centuries under the leaden sway of a stationary system, are coming under the influences of an active civilization. Freedom of speech and of the Press, the trial by jury, religious equality, and representative government, have been carried by the Constitution of the United States into extensive regions in which they were unknown before. By the settlement of California, the great circuit of intelligence round the globe is completed. The discovery of the gold of that region—leading, as it did, to the same discovery in Australia—has touched the nerves of industry throughout the world. Every addition to the territory of the American Union has given homes to European destitution and gardens to European want. From every part of the United Kingdom, from France, from Switzerland and Germany, and from the extremest north of Europe, a march of immigration has been taken up, such as the world has never seen before. Into the United States—grown to their present extent in the manner described—but little less than half a million of the population of the Old World is annually pouring, to be immediately incorporated into an industrious and prosperous community, in the bosom of which they find political and religious liberty, social position, employment and bread. It is a fact which would defy belief, were it not the result of official inquiry, that the immigrants to the United States from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred, for the last three years, nearly $5,000,000 annually, thus doubling in three years the purchase-money of Louisiana.

Such is the territorial development of the United States in the past century. Is it possible that Europe can contemplate it with an unfriendly or jealous eye? What would have been her condition in these trying years but for the outlet we have furnished for her starving millions?

Spain, meantime, has retained of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere but the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. A respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty Transatlantic empire. The President desires to do so; no word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of twenty-five or thirty thousand troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service of at least $12,000,000? Cuba, at this moment, costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishment of the United States costs the Federal Government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt that, were it peacefully transferred to the United States, a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient associations and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best contrived system of colonial taxation. Such, notoriously, has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the independence of the United States. The decline of Spain from the position which she held in the time of CHARLES V., is coeval with the foundation of her colonial system; while within twenty-five years, and since the loss of most of her colonies, she has entered upon a course of rapid improvement, unknown since the abdication of that Emperor. I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude—I mean the African slave-trade, in the suppression of which France and England take a lively interest—an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, but for which, it is to be feared, there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish colony.

But, whatever may be thought of these last suggestions, it would seem impossible for any one who reflects upon the events glanced at in this note to mistake the law of American growth and progress, or think it can be ultimately arrested by a convention like that proposed. In the judgment of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the Gulf stream, as to attempt, by a compact like this, to fix the fortunes of Cuba 'now and for hereafter;' or, as expressed in the French text of the Convention, 'for the present as for the future,' that is, for all coming time. The history of the past—of the recent past—affords no assurance that twenty years hence France or England will even wish that Spain should retain Cuba; and a century hence, judging of what will be from what has been, the pages which record this proposition will, like the record of the family compact between France and Spain, have no interest but for the antiquary.

Even now the President cannot doubt that both France and England would prefer any change in the condition of Cuba to that which is most to be apprehended, viz.: an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of San Domingo.

I will intimate a final objection to the proposed convention. M. de TURGOT and Lord MALMESBURY put forward, as the reason for entering into such a compact 'the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that island.'

The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them. It would strike a death blow to the Conservative policy hitherto pursued in this country toward Cuba. No administration of this Government, however strong in the public confidence, in other respects, could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great Powers of Europe, that in no future time, under no change of circumstances, by no amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war, (should that calamity unfortunately occur,) by no consent of the inhabitants of the island, should they, like the possessions of Spain on the American continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent; in fine, by no overruling necessity of self-preservation should the United States ever make the acquisition of Cuba.

For these reasons, which the President has thought it advisable, considering the importance of the subject, to direct me to unfold at some length, he feels constrained to decline respectfully the invitation of France and England to become parties to the proposed Convention. He is persuaded that these friendly Powers will not attribute this refusal to any insensibility on his part to the advantages of the utmost harmony between the great maritime States on a subject of such importance. As little will Spain draw any unfavorable inference from this refusal; the rather, as the emphatic disclaimer of any designs against Cuba on the part of this Government, contained in the present note, affords all the assurance which the President can constitutionally, or to any useful purpose, give of a practical concurrence with France and England in the wish not to disturb the possession of that island by Spain."—[*Executive Documents, Senate, Thirty-second Congress, second session, Document No. 13 page 20.*]

But to come down to a more recent date. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, 1867, is an elaborate and erudite paper, entitled "Prophetic Voices About America: A Monograph." This paper was written by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who now opposes the annexation of San Domingo. The conclusion of this most able and interesting paper is as follows:

"Such are some of the prophetic voices about America, differing in character and importance, but all having one augury, and opening one vista, illimitable in extent and vastness. Farewell to the idea of MONTESQUIEU, that a republic can exist only in a small territory. Ancient prophecy foretold another world beyond the ocean, which, in the mind of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, was nothing less than the Orient, with its inexhaustible treasures. Then came the succession of prophets, who discovered the future of this continent, begining with that rare genius, Sir THOMAS BROWNE, who, in the reign of CHARLES II., while the settlements were in their infancy, predicted their growth in power and civilization; and then that rarest character, Bishop BERKLEY, who, in the reign of GEORGE I., while the settlements were still feeble and undeveloped, heralded a Western empire as 'Time's noblest offspring.' These voices are general. Others more precise followed. TURGOT, the philosopher and minister, saw in youth, with the vision of genius, that all colonies must at their maturity drop from the parent stem like ripe fruit. JOHN ADAMS, one of the chiefs of our own history, in a youth illumined as that of TURGOT, saw the predominance of the colonies in population and power, followed by the transfer of empire to America; then the glory of independence and its joyous celebration by grateful generations; then the triumph of our language; and, finally, the establishment of our republican institutions over all North America.

Then came the ABBE GALIANI, the Neapolitan Frenchman, who, writing from Naples while our struggle was still undecided, gayly predicts the total downfall of Europe, the transmigration to America, and the consummation of the greatest revolution of the globe by establishing the reign of America over Europe.

There is also ADAM SMITH, the illustrious philosopher, who quietly carries the seat of Government across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, POWNALL, once a Colonial Governor, and then a member of Parliament, in successive works of great detail, foreshadows independence, naval supremacy, commercial prosperity, immigration from the Old World, and a new national life, destined to supersede the systems of Europe and arouse the 'curses' of royal ministers. HARTLEY, also a member of Parliament, and the British negotiator who signed the definitive treaty of Independence, bravely announces in Parliament that the New World is before the colonists, and that liberty is theirs; and afterward, as diplomatist, instructs his Government that, through the attraction of our public lands, immigration will be quickened beyond precedent, and the national debt cease to be a burden. D'ARANDA, the Spanish statesman and diplomatist, predicts to his King that the United States, though born a 'pigmy,' will soon be a 'colossus,' under whose influence Spain will lose all her American possessions, except only Cuba and Porto Rico. BURNS, the truthful poet, looks forward a hundred years, and beholds our people rejoicing in the centenary of their independence. FOX, the liberal statesman, foresees the increasing might and various relations of the United States, so that a blow aimed at them must have a rebound as destructive as itself. CANNING, the brilliant orator, in a much-admired flight of eloquence, discerns the New World, with its republics just called into being, redressing the balance of the old. COBDEN, whose fame will be second only to that of ADAM SMITH among all in this catalogue, calmly predicts the separation of Canada from the mother country by peaceable means. ALAMAN, the Mexican statesman and historian, announces that Mexico, which has already known so many successive races, will hereafter be ruled by yet another people, who will take the place of the present possessors, and with these prophetic words he draws a pall over his country.

All these various voices, of different times and countries, mingle and intertwine in representing the great future of our Republic, which, from small beginnings, has already become great. It was at first only a grain of mustard-seed, which is, indeed, the least of all seeds; but, when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs and becomes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof. Better still, it was only a little leaven, but it is fast leavening the whole Continent. Nearly all who have prophesied, speak of America or North America, and not of any limited circle, colony or state. It was so at the beginning, with Sir THOMAS BROWNE and especially with BERKLEY. During our revolution, the Colonies, struggling for independence, were always described by this continental designation. They were already America, or North America, thus incidentally foreshadowing that coming time when the whole Continent, with all its various States, shall be a plural unit, with one constitution, one liberty, and one destiny. The theme was also taken up by the poet, and popularized in the often quoted lines:

'No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless Continent is ours.'

Such grandeur may justly excite anxiety rather than pride, for duties are in corresponding proportion. There is occasion for humility also, as the individual considers his own insignificance in the transcendent mass. The tiny polyp, in its unconscious life, builds the everlasting coral; each citizen is little more than the industrious insect. The result is accomplished by continued and combined exertion. Millions of citizens, working in obedience to nature, can accomplish anything. Of course, war is an instrumentality which a true civilization disowns. Here some of our prophets have erred. Sir THOMAS BROWNE was so much overshadowed by his own age, that his vision was darkened by 'great armies,' and even 'hostile and piratical attacks' on Europe. It was natural that D'ARANDA, schooled in worldly affairs, should imagine the new-born power ready to seize the Spanish possessions.

Among our own countrymen, JEFFERSON looked to war for the extension of dominion. 'The Floridas,' he says, on one occasion, 'are ours on the first moment of war, and until a war they are of no particular necessity to us.' Happily they were acquired in another way. Then again, while declaring that no Constitution was ever before so calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government, and insisting upon Canada as a component part, he calmly says that 'this would be, of course, in the first war.' Afterward, while confessing a longing for Cuba, 'as the most interesting addition that could ever be made to our system of States,' he says that 'he is sensible this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, without war.' Thus at each stage is the baptism of blood. In much better mood the good Bishop recognized empire as moving gently in the pathway of light. All this is much clearer now than when he prophesied. It is easy to see that empire obtained by force is unrepublican, and offensive to that first principle of our Union, according to which all just government stands only on the consent of the governed. Our country needs no such ally as war. Through peace it will have everything. This is our talisman. Give us peace, and population will increase beyond all experience; resources of all kinds will multiply infinitely; arts will embellish the land with immortal beauty; the name of Republic will be exalted, *until every neighbor, yielding to irresistible attraction, will seek a new life in becoming a part of the great whole, and the national example will be more puissant than army or navy for the conquest of the world.*"—*Atlantic Monthly, September*, 1867.

In full accordance with the broad views thus eloquently announced was the action of the eminent Senator from Massachusetts upon the question of the acquisition of Alaska. In his speech in favor of that measure, Mr. SUMNER enumerates our territorial acquisitions as follows:

"Our territorial acquisitions are among the landmarks of our history. In 1803, Louisiana, embracing the valley of the Mississippi, was acquired from France for $15,000,000. In 1819, Florida was acquired from Spain for $3,000,000. In 1845 Texas was annexed without any purchase, but subsequently her debt was assumed to the amount of $7,500,000. In 1848, California, New-Mexico and Utah were acquired from Mexico after war, and on payment of $15,000,000. In 1854 Arizona was acquired from Mexico for $10,000,000. And now it is proposed to acquire Russian America." [See pamphlet copy of speech as published.]

The acquisition of Alaska was effected through the earnest advocacy of Mr. SUMNER of the treaty of purchase. Is the proposed annexation of the eastern portion of the Island of San Domingo, constituting the Dominican Republic, (second only to Cuba in importance,) the admission of its people, in a territorial condition, upon their own application, to the enjoyment of stability, security and the full fruition of Republican institutions within our Union, a departure from the policy so ably set forth and sustained by the high authorities that have been quoted? Is it not rather, based as it is upon the free consent and volition of the people interested, on both sides, for the first time an example of the course that should be pursued hereafter in the further expansion of our national boundaries, the true policy of peace through which the name of our Republic "will be exalted, until every neighbor, yielding to irresistible attraction, will seek a new life in becoming a part of the great whole; and the national example will be more puissant than army or navy for the conquest of the world?"

Our acquisitions heretofore, with one exception, have been by purchase, or through violence. That of San Domingo is proposed only upon the initiative and free consent, expressed through the peaceful vote of the people interested. Let it be shown to Congress, or to the President, that it is not a fact, what the evidence thus far has represented, that the people of the Dominican Republic fully and freely desire to merge their political existence in that of the United States by annexation, and the whole scheme falls at once to the ground. That the facts are as asserted upon this point, is the cardinal basis upon which the entire proposition rests.

TEHUANTEPEC SHIP-CANAL.

Abstract of the Act of Concession of the Mexican Congress—Conditions and Restrictions of the Franchise.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29.—The following is an epitome of the ship-canal concession, which passed the Mexican Congress on the 13th of December, and has now become a law:

ARTICLE 1. Authorizes the Tehuantepec Railway Company to construct a ship-canal and its appurtenances, in addition to its railway, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to connect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean. The canal is to be of a depth sufficient to pass ships drawing nineteen feet of water, and the concession is for ninety-nine years, the Mexican Government to protect the execution, preservation and security of the work.

ART. 2. Explorations and surveys to be completed within three years, and plans and profiles to be submitted to the President of Mexico for approval. Work on the canal to commence within one year after the plans are approved.

ART. 3. Requires a bond from the Company in the sum of $50,000, that plans shall be presented within three years.

ART. 4. The obligation of the Company to do the work required may be suspended by a fortuitous case or by *force majeure*.

Provision is made for the proper interest to be given the Government of the notice of the impediments, and the recommencement of the work.

ART. 5. Right of way shall be free, and one-half of the public lands within five miles on each side of the canal is to be granted in aid of its construction.

ART. 6. Private lands may be taken for the use of the Company, whenever necessary, by indemnifying the owners according to law; but public lands and materials may be taken gratis.

ART. 7. During the construction of the canal, the Company may import on the Isthmus the materials, machinery, tools, coal, carriages and other useful articles duty free; and after the canal is completed, the Company may import, duty free, for ninety-nine years, the machinery and hard coal that it may require.

ART. 8. For ninety-nine years the Mexican Government will exact no contribution for transit through the canal, nor on the capital invested therein; after that time the works become the property of the Government.

ART. 9. After twenty years the Government will be entitled to twenty per cent. of the net profits when dividends are paid to the stockholders.

ART. 10. The tariff and regulations governing the use of the canal and other works, are to be made by the Company, and submitted to the President of Mexico for his approval.

ART. 11. The Company to build two light-houses, one on each coast, which are to become the property of the Government.

ART. 12. The transit through the canal shall be free to all the inhabitants of the globe. All nations may use it in time of peace for transportation of their troops, munitions, and vessels of war; but its entrance shall be vigorously closed to troops, munitions, and vessels of war belonging to nations which may be at war with one another or with others. The canal shall be neutral, and open to all nations at peace with the Republic of Mexico; but the transit and other dues shall be increased twenty-five per cent. on vessels and merchandise having no treaty of neutrality with Mexico with respect to the transit of the canal.

ART. 13. The direction and management of the canal shall belong to the Company, but the Government reserves the right to appoint one-fourth of the number of directors, who shall have the same prerogatives as those elected by the stockholders. The Company shall make an annual report to the President of Mexico.

ART. 14. The Company, though formed abroad, shall be deemed exclusively Mexican, and if it thinks proper, may form separate companies for the carrying out of its several operations, and may organize said companies either in the Republic of Mexico or in the United States, under general or special laws of the place where formed.

ART. 15. All persons now and hereafter engaged in the enterprise are to be regarded as naturalized Mexicans.

ART. 16. The restrictions of the previous article shall not affect differences arising between aliens and stockholders outside of the Republic, nor shall the decisions of foreign tribunals affect the provisions of this law nor Mexican interests.

ART. 17. The Company cannot transfer, alienate, or mortgage the concession, nor the canal and its accessories, without the consent of the Mexican Government, and in no case can it be done to a foreign Government, nor can a foreign Government or State become a partner in the enterprise. The Company may issue and sell bonds and other obligations without the approval of the Government, in such amounts and at such prices as it may see fit, and may mortgage the canal and its accessory works to private individuals or associations.

ART. 18. The grant shall become null and void. 1. If the surveys and plans of the canal are not made within three years; 2. If the work is not commenced within one year after the plans are approved by the President of Mexico; 3. If $1,000,000 are not expended in the first year after the works have been commenced, and $3,000,000 per annum thereafter, until the works are completed, except in case of *force majeure* duly proved; 4. For violation of any of the expressed provisions of this law, as enumerated; 5. In case of forfeiture of the railway concession; 6. In case of neglect for 365 consecutive days to keep the canal open for use.

ART. 19. In case of the forfeiture of the grant the Company shall lose the concession, but will retain as its own property, until the expiration of ninety-nine years, the works which it shall have constructed; but the successors of this Company shall have the right to take the same at an appraisement.

ART. 20. All doubts and controversy as to the interpretation or execution of this law will be decided by the competent Federal tribunals of the Mexican Republic.

ART. 21. The Company shall appoint a representative, to reside in the City of Mexico, who shall have power and instructions to treat with the Federal Government and other authorities upon all matters in the present concession.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Difference Between "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee."

It has been a much-vexed question as to what constitutes the difference between "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee." In fact, so hopeless has the question seemed of solution that philosophers have given up the attempt and left it to stand as a monument of how easily small things like "fools and children" can puzzle wise men, since which it often is used in place of the threadbare "six in the one and half a dozen in the other."

This explanation may, perchance, help us to appreciate more fully the announcement that at last this "apple of discord" has been disposed of, and, like a great many other similar difficulties, has been solved by the enterprising "spirit of the age." Every one remembers how seven different cities of Greece disputed the honor of having been the place where the "blind poet" first saw the light of what *Sir Peter Teazle* called a "damned wicked world," and in a somewhat similar spirit of rivalry has New-York contended with her sister cities over the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee; it certainly, therefore, cannot fail to make the heart of every true New-Yorker swell with pride and delight to know that to his beloved City has the prize of discovery at last been awarded.

What lends to the matter, too, an additional charm, is the fact that it has finally been settled that there does in reality exist no difference, and as if to prove that money can do more than "make the mare go," the palm of solution is to be given to some of the most wealthy citizens of the Empire City.

It certainly is due to the genius of Mr. ASTOR, Mr. TAYLOR *et al.*, to say that they deserve the hearty thanks of every member of the community for the ingenuity and disinterestedness with which they have thrown themselves in the breach, and by siding with Tweedledum, have proved that between it and themselves, (or Tweedledee,) there does not exist the slightest difference.

Of course, it is not necessary to call upon the community to tender its thanks for the timely manner in which they have opened the eyes of all their fellow-citizens to what till now has been a most perplexing question.

THE AUTHOR.

Minnesota a Repudiator.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you speak of the promptitude of Western States in freeing themselves from debt. I think Minnesota may be properly classed as an exception to this rule.

In 1858, Minnesota, failing in having her railroads pushed forward as rapidly as they were required, passed a law directing State bonds to be issued and exchanged for railroad bonds to the amount of $10,000 per mile. This exchange was made, that the railroads might have the credit of the State in making their negotiations. Over $2,000,000 were thus issued and sold. When the railroad companies failed to pay their interest, the State refused to pay theirs, and continue to refuse to this day. It is the case of a man who loans his note for a consideration and then refuses to pay.

Western credit will be improved when the repudiation of bonds with the broad seal of the State, and signed by its officers attached, is stopped. Until then the holders of these bonds can look at the seal and signatures and sigh for the time when repudiation shall be no more.

A BONDHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

Jurors' Fees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That clause of the new Jury law which provides for the payment of jurors prescribes that—

"Each juror shall be entitled to receive for every cause in which he shall be empaneled $1, if the case be tried, and fifty cents if default be made, to be paid by the Clerk of the Court and to be collected by him, fifty cents before the cause shall be placed on the calendar, and, if a trial be had, fifty cents before the verdict shall be entered."

Now, as a goodly proportion of the several thousand cases that are annually placed upon the calendar in this City are never brought to trial, being settled or referred, and as the law appears to make no provision for the refunding or other disposition of the six dollars which have been collected in each of these cases, it becomes a matter of some interest to know where all these "little odds and ends" go to. No doubt the omission to make proper provision for them in the law was purely accidental. Will you not kindly suggest its rectification to our Democratic Legislature, for it seems a pity that the money should lie idle.

ÆNEAS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Friends of United Italy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your editorials of this day's issue, I perceive that "even our most eminent lawyers, whose tongues," &c., have "engagements in the Supreme Court," so that they find themselves wholly unable to attend the "meeting for Italian liberty."

While I do not claim rank with our most eminent lawyers, I am perfectly acquainted with the subject, and am willing to speak at said meeting. Very respectfully yours,

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator CAULDWELL's bill, in relation to the New-Haven Railroad, would minister to the convenience of a few inhabitants of Westchester County and deprive thousands of others, citizens of New-York and Connecticut, of from half to three-quarters of an hour daily. The most convenient trains on the New-Haven Road are those denominated "local express," which stop at the stations on one-half of the road, and run direct to New-York over the other half. This bill proposes to deprive us of the great advantage gained by this system, and to make our "accommodation" trains slower than they now are, which is unnecessary. If the people of Fordham, &c., want more trains, I suppose they may be furnished, but hope it may not be at the expense of citizens of Connecticut, especially those of Norwalk.

Williamsbridge has five trains of the Harlem Road to New-York and six from, while the other stations have five to New-York and four from. Do the reformers want to add to these nine down trains of the New-Haven Road and ten up trains? Some of those follow closely behind New-York and Harlem trains, others precede them. What would it avail to have three trains within fifteen minutes?

A. S. G.

The Platform of the New-Hampshire Republicans.

The most striking of the resolutions adopted by the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention are in full as follows:

Resolved, That, in the fulfillment of its mission, it is the duty of the Republican Party to establish and enforce such a national system of education as shall place within reach, and ultimately compel every subject of the Government, of sufficient capacity, to embrace and improve such opportunities for mental and moral culture, as will qualify him to discharge with fidelity and wisdom, the responsible duties of an American citizen.

Resolved, That all laws which favor capital at the expense of labor, or offer a bounty to accumulated wealth at the expense of productive industry, are inconsistent with the principles of democratic republicanism, and we hereby repudiate and denounce them as in direct conflict with the purposes and aims of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That, as the success of any system of government depends almost wholly upon the character and ability of those who administer its affairs, it is pre-eminently important, in a free republic, that the selection of public officers should be determined by merit and qualifications; we are therefore in favor of rigidly applying the Jeffersonian test of honesty and capacity to the choice and appointment of all officers in the civil service.

Resolved, That we protest against the so-called revenue reform movement, now being inaugurated by a few quasi Republicans, in concert with the great body of Democrats, because while we desire, in common with the great majority of the people, that all taxation shall be reduced so far and so fast as is consistent with the necessities of the Government, we still believe that necessary taxes should be imposed chiefly upon the rich, rather than the poor, upon the luxuries of life, rather than its necessaries, and that a duty upon such articles of foreign manufacture as come in direct competition with the products of our own industry, is essential to the well-being and permanent prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Republican Party have ever been, and still are, with and for the laboring men of this country; prompted by this sympathy we struck the fetters from the slave, and threw open the public domain for the location of free homesteads for the working man thereon. We have always favored all legislation calculated to advance the true interests of labor, and will continue so to do.

Resolved, That the wealth of the nation should pay its debt, and hence we are opposed to abolishing the income tax, or taxes upon those luxuries that wealth only can afford, while we favor the reduction of all taxes upon the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of New-Hampshire looks with alarm upon the efforts made to squander the public lands in the interest of schemes backed by railroad speculators, lobbyists and stock-gamblers, and is opposed to each and every one of them; and while it opposes them, looks with favor upon any act that may give a homestead to each disabled soldier who periled his life to put down the slaveholders' rebellion, and save this nation to equality of labor, religious toleration, and liberty.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The new chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives is a Unitarian.

The Oldest Mason has just died again. This time in Tennessee.

JAMES PONDER will be inaugurated as Governor of Delaware on the 17th inst.

A New-Hampshire paper, announcing the death of a man, says he "leaves a wife and child by a former husband."

Owners of cattle in New-England are greatly alarmed by the rapid spread of the hoof disease among their stock.

A Michigan man sold his wife for $10 on the 3d inst., and liberally "threw in" one of the two children.

The drouth has compelled the Troy iron mills to stop work. Nearly 2,500 men are thus thrown out of employment.

The two wings of the Republican Party in Missouri have sensibly united, because it was found they held the same 'pinions.

JUBAL EARLY says he isn't dying of consumption; in fact, never was in better health in his life.

From Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 508,719 bales of cotton were received at New-Orleans, against 445,639 bales during the same time last year.

Milwaukee, Wis., claims to be the greatest wheat market in the world. The receipts last year were 19,060,991 bushels, and the shipments 22,154,471 bushels.

Gen. JONATHAN M. BASSETT, a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., died on Wednesday, 4th inst. He was a native of Connecticut, had held many public offices, and was much respected.

The Regents of Michigan University ask for an appropriation from the State of $75,000 for a new building for the literary department, to contain a chapel, rooms for lectures, recitations, &c.

The Democratic House of Representatives of Delaware has come to the deliberate conclusion that a single copy of the Wilmington *Commercial* will supply them all the mental pabulum they can assimilate.

BEVERLY TUCKER is visiting Winchester, Va., and a Richmond paper says that his long exile, though trying to his spirits, has had no perceptible effect upon his health. He has been waiting and watching over the border.

The Toledo *Blade* accuses Senator SCHURZ of "sentimentability," and so far defines its meaning as to say that this quality is "beautiful in the abstract, but, like the innocence of Eden, fair but very frail."

Boston papers announce the marriage in that city, on the 31st ult., of MICHAEL ANAGNOS, of Athens, Greece, to JULIA R., daughter of Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Minister BANCROFT has written to a gentleman in Pittsburg, Penn., that the delay in the completion of the bust of HUMBOLDT ordered for the public park in that city, has been caused by accidents, which had twice occurred, in attempts to make the bronze casting.

Dr. DANIEL H. PIERCE, of Portsmouth, N. H., has given $5,000 to the fund for rebuilding Phillips Exeter Academy. Judge JEREMIAH SMITH, of Dover, has given $100, and his mother, widow of the distinguished Senator and Judge, $50.

A Pennsylvania man, who carried his pipe and some cartridges in the same pocket, was startled while enjoying a smoke the other day by an explosion, accompanied by the sudden disappearance of his pipe and a severe wound in his forehead.

Lieut.-Commander H. B. ROBESON, U. S. N., has sent to the library of Yale College about 400 Japanese and Chinese coins, many of them of great antiquity. Mrs. WOOSTER HOTCHKISS has also given the library a large collection of Chinese "cash."

Hon. O. A. LOCHRANE has accepted the Chief Justiceship of Georgia only on condition that he shall be relieved at an early day by the appointment of another, saying that the emoluments are so small that he cannot, in justice to himself and his family, give up his law practice for the position.

Boston has a rumor that some leading temperance men in Massachusetts have become convinced that prohibitory laws are not efficacious in suppressing intemperance, and have organized a new party founded on the old Washingtonian principle, which will soon publish its platform.

The Philadelphia Newsboys' Home Association is doing a good work. Among the inmates of the Home is one boy, thirteen years old, who earns his own living, pays the board of his brother, four years younger than himself, sends him to school, and is himself punctual in his attendance upon the night school.

The last official act of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, was to issue a general order, severely reprimanding some members of a military company for disorderly conduct while on a visit to Portland. He expressed his earnest disapproval of the use of intoxicating drinks by soldiers while wearing the uniform and bearing the arms of the State.

Kansas City claims that its population has increased five-fold in five years, and that it is now the second city in Missouri. The Kansas City *Bulletin* publishes a mile of figures to substantiate this claim, and insists that all rival cities which have circulated false reports concerning its population, business, &c., shall hereafter forever hold their peace.

The fare across the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls has been doubled, and the Niagara Falls *Gazette* hints that if the directors lived nearer the bridge and really knew what they were about they would hesitate to make such an unwise change, the bridge having been paying at least fifteen per cent. upon its cost, exclusive of taxation.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* complains feelingly of the amount of money realized by dealers in what purport to be genuine Royal Havana Lottery Tickets, but which are, if its information is trustworthy, spurious tickets printed by the ream in New-York and peddled all over the country surreptitiously by irresponsible agents.

While diametrically opposed to Senator THURMAN in politics, the *Ohio State Journal* expresses the hope that he will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, because he is a man of integrity, dignity and statesmanlike ability—a compliment it is unable to pay to some others who have been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination.

Boston women indicated how much interest they take in the women's suffrage question on Thursday evening, when it was publicly debated before a large audience, and, although the intention to take a vote had been widely advertised, only twenty-three women could be induced to vote—fourteen saying yea and nine nay.

The colored men of Alabama held a State Convention in Montgomery, last week, which is said to have been largely attended. It may be thought significant that a report from the Committee on Homesteads was adopted, in which it is recommended that as they have been ill-treated by the Democrats for daring to assert their political rights, and as hardships have been inflicted upon them by the failure of their employers to make good their contracts, the colored people should emigrate to Kansas, where they can secure homes and peace.

In his message to the Kentucky Legislature, Gov. STEVENSON is very severe in his denunciations of the crimes committed by the Kuklux, and he also expresses his regret at the painful frequency in the occurrence of acts of individual violence, resulting in death. He says that he has labored earnestly to correct these evils, but the means at his disposal have been inadequate, and that further legislation is necessary, he being quite sure that no measures can be completely successful, unless additional discretionary power is conferred upon the Executive in any sudden emergency.

The election of a Democrat as Congressman in the Fifth District of Georgia will be contested. Gov. BULLOCK had 8,000 majority in the district in 1868. The Democrats now claim more than 6,000 majority. How it was done the Augusta *Republican* tells thus: "In nearly every county in the district Republicans were driven from the polls, and prevented from voting by threats of violence. In many instances Republicans were forced to vote the Democratic ticket by men who stood with pistols in their hands, threatening them with violence if they did not vote as ordered. In Hancock County the election managers were arrested and confined in jail. In Columbia County, a man stood at the polls with a slung-shot to intimidate the colored men and all who wished to vote the Republican ticket."

THE YEAR IN ILLINOIS.

Trade in 1870—Interesting Statistics—The Wholesale Trade—Whisky Traffic—Insurance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

Chicago contrives to work up a great many statistics during the year, and our Press, ever busy in efforts to magnify the city's fame, make the most of them. I was looking over, some years ago, in the State Museum at Albany, a lot of cuts which had been used in getting up the natural history of the State of New-York. I found a bug on one end, a beetle on the other—perhaps a bird on one side and a fish on the other. The artist had made the most of the wood possible. So our newspapers. They will present a column of figures in various shapes and make them do duty in all possible phases of business. Take the hog, for instance; he figures in our receipts—he figures in our shipments—in our slaughtering, in our packing, and, lastly, his cutting up and salting add sixteen million dollars to our manufactures, according to the published tables. But notwithstanding all this, Chicago has done a large business during the past year, and, allowing considerable for loose estimates, the actual facts are satisfactory, and show a healthy and prosperous condition of things.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trade of the city is set down at $402,000,000. I think the compilers must have made an error somewhere in their calculations. We have but a few houses whose sales exceed a million of dollars. Three heavy dry-goods houses have sold, in the aggregate, about twenty-five million dollars, and they do a large portion of that kind of business. We have no doubt but that the estimate is one-fourth too large. Our manufactures are stated to amount to $88,000,000—double the sum reported by the census-takers. Over $25,000,000 of this is in house building and pork packing. The value added to pork by the process of cutting it up is not large, and as for buildings, although they may be manufactured, the great value of them is in the lumber and brick, stone, &c., of which they are composed, and which are included in other departments of the business of the year. Yet there has been a satisfactory increase in our manufacturing during the year. We are introducing a greater variety, although from high prices of labor, rent, fuel, and everything else, Chicago labors under great disadvantage in this respect.

THE WHISKY TRADE.

There is a large business done here which is not over-profitable to the community at large. The *Tribune* a few days ago had an elaborate article on the retail liquor trade of the city. Here are its figures: Licensed saloons, 2,286; whisky retailed, $9,600,000; wine, &c., $1,500,000; lager-beer, $4,000,000; ale, &c., $500,000; total, $15,600,000. Upon this the *Tribune* estimated that the sellers' profits over prime cost were $10,600,000. To this amount was added $5,000,000 for tobacco. The internal revenue collections last year on these articles were: Spirits, $4,981,395; fermented liquors, $264,035; tobacco and cigars, $987,814, or about six-eighths of all the revenue collected in the district. It will, therefore, be observed that much too large a proportion of the business of this city is illegitimate, and antagonistic to the laws of a sound political economy.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The trade in live stock which is claimed as belonging to the city, has largely increased during the year. This trade is transacted at the stock-yards, outside the city limits, and much the larger portion of it consists of transfers from Western sellers to Eastern buyers, and the transfers from Western to Eastern cars. But as it is done in our vicinity, we claim the right to put the figures in with our business for the year. There has been an increase in the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep during the past year of about 175,000 head. The figures are: Cattle, 532,964; hogs, 1,693,158; sheep, 349,855. In addition, 3,592 horses have been received.

The shipments have been as follows: Cattle, 391,709; hogs, 924,453; sheep, 116,711. Hogs packed this season, 461,187. Texas sends much the larger number of cattle to this market, but Kansas is increasing its supply, as are also Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, which are attracting much attention from the grazers. Illinois, however, holds its own, being credited with 204,101 head during the past year; but this includes many from adjoining States.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain trade has been large during the past year, notwithstanding the rascality and extortion of our elevator and railroad men. The increase in the receipts of wheat is noticeable, and puts us ahead of Milwaukee, which has been, heretofore, claiming to be the greatest wheat market on the continent. In wheat and flour Chicago is in excess several millions of bushels this year. There is an immense quantity of grain in the country yet, which better prices would have added to this year's receipts.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

There have been 5,984 deaths in the city during the past year; of these there were, under one year, 2,530; between one and three, 964; between three and five, 219; between five and ten, 307. Cholera infantum took 707; convulsions, 609; consumption, 422; pneumonia, 322; the railroads killed 20; suicide, 27; 48 were drowned and 7 murdered; 3,259 were males; 2,725 females; married, 1,231; single, 4,753. It will be seen from the above that the "slaughter of the innocents" was fearful. How long would farmers attempt to raise domestic animals if one-half died before they were a year old? What is the matter with humanity—especially humanity in cities?

INSURANCE.

From the Auditor's report we have the following figures relative to the insurance business of the State during the year, a large portion of which is done in Chicago: Fire risks taken, $335,323,134; marine risks, $60,005,059; income, $4,576,987; losses, $2,450,824. On life policies, $3,929,025 were received as premiums, and $751,230 paid as losses, from which it would seem that the insured get back a very moderate percentage of what they pay in, which makes a profitable business for somebody.

Singular Suicide at Chicago—A Wife Poisons Herself Because her Husband Refuses a New Dress.

From the Chicago Republican, Jan. 5.

Coroner STEPHENS was notified yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. NINA SCHURZ, who had committed suicide at her residence, No. 119 North La Salle-street, by taking poison. At the inquest held during the afternoon the following facts were developed:

Mr. K. L. SCHURZ and wife have been married nineteen years, during which time they have become the parents of four children, the eldest twelve years of age, and the youngest but two months. Mr. SCHURZ was well to do in wordly effects, and fully qualified to provide for all the needs of his family.

Mrs. SCHURZ had, for some reason, acquired an idea that she was neglected and not wanted by her husband, and without doubt the idea of committing suicide was not a new one with her, although the testimony of those acquainted with the family was to the effect that Mr. SCHURZ was a kind husband, and did all that circumstances would permit to make his family comfortable.

The last trouble, which has terminated so seriously, began about a dress which Mrs. SCHURZ desired to purchase, and which her husband refused to her. The family breach caused by this dispute continued to widen until Monday last, when, at dinner, Mrs. SCHURZ said to her husband that if he did not try to be more agreeable than of late, she would see that he should have no further cause for trouble on her account, as she would put herself out of the reach of all trouble. Mr. SCHURZ did not see fit to make a reply, and seemingly the matter was dropped.

After dinner Mrs. SCHURZ went to her husband's private room, broke open a drawer, and took therefrom a paper of arsenic, kept for poisoning rats. After getting possession of the poison she went to the kitchen, where her oldest son, a boy twelve years of age, was sitting. He, seeing that all was not right, snatched the package from her, but, after a struggle, she regained possession of it, and releasing herself from the boy, took the poison. He, being terrified by what had been done, ran into the next door and told Mrs. JOHNSON that his mother had poisoned herself. Mr. SCHURZ, learning the cause of the disturbance, went for a doctor, who soon came.

Mrs. SCHURZ said that she had grown tired of life, and wanted to die. For a long time she refused to take an antidote, and only consented when it was too late. At 8 o'clock she was taken with convulsions, and at 11½ death ensued. The jury rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of arsenic, administered by herself with suicidal intent.

No report was made at the Coroner's for his services until the time appointed for the burial, the family having evidently hoped to keep the tragical event from the public.

PERILS OF THE AIR.

The Balloon Voyage from Paris to Norway—Another Account.

The London *Times* of the 19th contains the following thrilling narrative, dated Christiania, Dec. 5:

"On the 25th November it was reported by the telegraph that several papers, including a protocol in French, together with some copies of the *Gazette de France* of the same date, had been found on an island about a quarter of a (Norwegian) mile from Mandal, (a seaport on the southernmost extremity of Norway,) and it was also reported that a balloon had been seen in the forenoon passing over the place in a northerly direction. The day after (or 26th) a telegram announced that a balloon had descended in the afternoon of the 25th, at a place or town called None, to be found on the map of Norway six Norwegian miles due west from Honefoss (or the railway station where the Indian Commissioners separated the last day.) The balloon was found to contain six live pigeons in good condition, three mail-bags, of which one of them, containing principally newspapers, was much torn, and part of its contents gone; one knapsack, a military cap, a revolver, some bottles of claret partly emptied, one of water, and a surgical instrument, but no people. On the 27th another telegram arrived from Konysberg—the silver mines—three Norwegian miles due west of Drammen, saying that two Frenchmen, the persons that had escaped from a balloon two days before, had appeared. You may easily fancy these marvelous occurrences created great wonder and excitement. The tale is thus related by the balloon passengers themselves.

"They went up from Paris in the balloon at 11¼ P. M., on the 24th of November, with the intention of going south toward Tours. They passed the Prussian lines at a height of nearly 800 mètres, but kept still rising in order to get into a different current of air. After the lapse of some time, having again descended, they heard a noise as of many locomotives, but soon found out, to their utter dismay, that they were drifting over the ocean. They saw several ships, and endeavored, by letting out a long rope touching the sea, to check the speed of the balloon, and also hoping, possibly, to get help from some vessel if they in their sight let themselves into the sea; but they soon found this attempt to be fruitless, and they had to cut the line and rise again. They now let out a pigeon with a message of their distress, but with no hope of being saved. About 12 o'clock they say they seemed to perceive some fixed outlines looking like land covered with snow, but were not certain, and it soon vanished in the fog and clouds. Fancying again they heard the sea they pulled open one of the mail bags and threw out some newspapers in order to rise higher up (these were the *Gazettes de France*, found near Mandal), but a couple of hours after (or about 3 in the afternoon) they felt as if something touched the car of the balloon, and on looking out they found themselves moving over and skirting the trees. At once they made up their minds to try and escape, and coming within a few mètres of the ground they let themselves out, and thanks to the deep snow they were not much injured, although one of them got rather badly torn in his hand.

Tired and exhausted both in body and mind, one of them fainted, and had to be carried by the other under a fallen tree for shelter; the other then roamed about, but the dark soon setting in, they remained here during the night, and slept without any covering except their rather thin clothes. The temperature was 5°, (Reamur,) or 20° Fahrenheit. Next morning, after light broke, they commenced roaming about in the snow, not knowing in the least where they were, but supposed it to be Iceland. At length they found, to their joy, a dilapidated house, in which they kindled a fire, in order, they said, to attract attention. This succeeded, and some people felling timber in the forest came and brought them home, and, of course, cared for them as best they could, but yet, not knowing the least of the language, they remained utterly at a loss as to where they were.

At last one of the men produced a match-box, on which 'Christiania' was printed, and this told them they were in Norway. By gesticulations they explained who they were, how they had come, and where they would go to, and soon the clergyman and one or two others who could speak French came to help, and, after seeing them properly clothed and provided for, sent them on in sledges, first to Konysberg and then to Drammen, where the occurrence was already known. It was now all triumph, and about 200 of the good people of Drammen met the Parisians at the railway station and brought them at once to the hotel, where everything was prepared to greet them. Next day they came to Christiania, where, likewise, numbers of people expected them, where a fête was arranged for them in the evening, attended by full 1,000 people. The extraordinary risk the balloon passengers from Paris had run made their arrival here quite an event. Neither of the two had ever before made a journey in a balloon, but one of them had once before been in a captive balloon.

The place where the Frenchmen alighted was Lidfjild, a mountain about five Norwegian miles south-west of Konysberg (on the map marked 'Seljord.') The distance from Paris to this place is about 840 English miles, and the time of the journey, from 11¼ Thursday evening to 3 next afternoon, (15¾ hours,) make this the quickest and most extraordinary journey yet made by any one. The balloon travelers are now again back in France, and may be at this moment in the midst of a horrible battle. The names, I should mention, were given as M. ROLIER, Captain in the artillery, but formerly civil engineer, and the other DECHAMPS, and the carrier of dispatches from TROCHU to GAMBETTA. Both of them were young and pleasant, but determined looking men."

Americans in London.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris. At the London office, for the week ending *Dec. 24, 1870*:

New-York—John B. Baker, John H. Gardner, Jr., Franklin Bartlett, W. H. Van Sickler, Henry Morford, John T. Davies, Mrs. Colden Murray, Mrs. M. E. Baldwin, Mrs. Emma Geller, J. M. Long, Miss Draper, Miss A. Draper, Col. and Mrs. A. Gouraud, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Miss M. B. Toler, Geo. K. Otis, John G. Marshall, G. B. Miller, Dr. J. W. Draper, M. Bruhl, H. J. Overman, W. R. Hynes.

Boston—Charles Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooke, Mrs. John E. Gowan and family, Miss C. A. Pope, Miss E. F. Pope, Mrs. H. K. Horton, Miss F. G. Horton, Miss Kitty Horton, P. B. Goodsell, John L. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Glover, Miss E. P. Malbin, Henry Guild, Jerome Jones and wife, Mrs. S. E. Aldrich, E. E. Wheelock, Henry Blaney, J. F. Dunham, Rev. T. A. Metcalf, C. J. Metcalf.

San Francisco—C. F. Fargo, D. J. Oliver.

Philadelphia—J. M. Fisher, Howard Paul.

Paris—E. J. Walker, Miss E. H. Walker, Miss A. J. Walker, G. W. Parmly, Prof. Lennkeim, George E. Whittaker, Prof. P. Taglis.

Oregon—J. B. Wadsworth.

St. Louis—Miss A. B. Clemens, Frank J. Kennett.

Chicago—Chauncey T. Bowen, O. R. Keith, S. B. Howes and wife.

Oberlin—Rev. Dr. Jas. H. Fairchild.

Cincinnati—W. C. Cochran, Dr. Jas. D. Webb.

Quincy, Mass.—John D. Wells.

Washington, D. C.—Chas. Cowlan, Charles A. Page, Dr. H. A. Robins.

Cambridge—R. R. Winans.

Illinois—R. E. Goodell, Miss T. L. Baird.

Baltimore—D. Ridgeley, F. K. Howard.

Denver, Colorado—Gov. J. Evans and family, Miss S. E. Lowell, Miss L. Simpson.

St. Malo—A. Arosa.

Quebec—W. S. McK. Maguire.

Pittsburg—Wm. Tutnall, Thos. S. Blair.

United States—Mr. Rushworth, W. H. Frear.

New-Orleans—A. Kepple Josephs, S. C. Josephs.

Harrisburg, Penn.—Major T. M. Chester.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris there have been no fresh arrivals at the Paris house of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. since the 16th ult., the date of our last dispatches. The names registered there were then as follows:

New-York—Lieut. S. Wilkins Cragg.

Chicago—J. M. Durand, Nathan Sheppard, J. Sheppard Page.

Boston—Wm. B. Bowles and wife, Mr. Field, E. L. Osgood, Mr. Bellamy.

Baltimore—William C. Dreyer.

Paris—L. Chantal.

Rome—Signor Corani.

London—A. H. Johnson.

Zurich—H. Haegni.

Glasgow—C. Casburn.

Dover—H. R. Lecaile.

Hong Kong—H. F. La Luberne.

Portland, Me.—The Misses Greeley.

United States—Charles B. Gunther, E. R. Davison, T. Peet.

Death from Hydrophobia.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star, Jan. 6.

Sunday morning last, a son of Dr. SMITH, of Rondout, died of hydrophobia, after a few hours of the most distressing paroxysms. He had been bitten by a dog, about three years ago, but none of the effects of the injury were ever manifested. On the day previous to his death he had been skating, and on his return home remarked that he was going to die, and expressed a desire to be buried on Tuesday, at a particular hour. The request was regarded a vagary of the lad's mind, and caused no feeling of anxiety until a few days afterward, when the symptoms of the dreadful disease began to appear. Then the singular expression of the poor boy was recognized as the startling premonition of death.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Call for the Union Republican State Convention.

The State Convention of the Union Republican Party of Connecticut will be held at New-Haven, in Music Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th of January, at 10 o'clock A. M. The several towns in the State are requested to send delegates (equal to twice the number of representatives to which each town is entitled in the General Assembly) to nominate a ticket for State officers, to choose a State Committee, and to do any other business proper to be done by said Convention.

State and national legislation have been controlled by the Union Republican Party during the most momentous ten years of modern history. No nation can parallel the record. A gigantic rebellion has been suppressed; four millions of slaves set free; labor made free and honorable; illimitable lands made free to the settler; universal liberty and equal civil and political rights secured by constitutional amendments; the States that broke their connections reconstructed and restored; an army of a million disbanded; taxation lessened repeatedly; the national debt greatly reduced, two hundred millions of the reduction taking place under President GRANT; credit raised at home and abroad; the price of gold steadily brought downward; the revenues vigilantly collected and honestly disbursed; peace maintained, and the national character universally respected. In State affairs the debt has been reduced one-fourth; the rate of taxation reduced nearly every session; education marvelously stimulated, and the rights of all protected. The Union Republican Party is determined that its candidates, principles, motives and conduct shall be such as to continue and deserve the support it has received. It will labor for a sound national currency, well-adjusted taxation, the payment of debts, the encouragement of education, integrity and energy in the public service, the protection and honor of peaceful industry, and peace with all the world while justice permits; and it will try to lead all nations in the true work of government of, by and for the people. It expects what it has always had—the opposition of a desperate and powerful party. It invites the approval and aid of all good citizens.

Bartlett Bent, Chairman; Henry T. Sperry, Albert Austin, Samuel P. Newell, John B. Hotchkiss, Edmund Day, Whitney Elliott, Alfred Coit, Allen Tenny, S. S. Day, W. E. Seeley, H. T. Hoyt, A. H. Byington, R. S. Lathrop, Jeremiah Olney, Jos. F. Calhoun, N. T. Baldwin, Lyman Dunning, Alfred M. Wright, Lucius S. Fuller, E. Perry Packer, Union Republican State Central Committee.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 2, 1871.

TRAGEDY IN ALABAMA.

An Old Man Murdered by Burglars, and His Wife Fatally Wounded.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Dec. 27.

Sunday morning, bright and merry Christmas as it was, this community was shocked on learning that Mr. JESSE HARRIS, an aged and respected gentleman living in that portion of the city known as Boguehoma, had been murdered in cold blood, while in bed, at about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. HARRIS kept a small, but profitable store; the house consisting of two rooms, in the rear of which he resided with his wife. Mr. HARRIS had several children, but they are all grown, and did not live with their father. The murderer or murderers effected an entrance through the front door, approached stealthily the next door, and entered the room to which Mr. HARRIS and his wife were sleeping.

A frightful-looking, sharp-edged ax did the work for the assassins. There are no signs that a scuffle ensued, and it is manifest that the old man was stricken with the murderous ax while soundly asleep. His face and head were terribly mangled, and death must have ensued immediately after the horrible blows were given.

Mrs. HARRIS, who was lying by the side of her husband, screamed for help, which aroused a lady visitor, a relative of the family, who was sleeping in the corner of the room. She ran out in the dark night, by way of the back door, screaming for help. A little negro boy, who was lying on the fire-place, lamly arose, but was knocked senseless immediately. The murderers then raised the ax and dealt several furious blows across the head and face of Mrs. HARRIS, from the effects of which she is still insensible, and the physicians are positive in the belief that she can survive but a day or two. When the neighbors reached the house the assassins rushed by, going through the front door, and the darkness of the night prevented a recognization of the parties.

As the old lady is insensible no clue to the cause of the outrage can be positively obtained. It is not known whether the store was robbed or whether the drawer was picked, the old man being dead and the old lady insensible.

It is believed that some negroes who broke jail Saturday night committed the outrage. With one or two of them Mr. HARRIS had previously had a difficulty by refusing to pay them for some tobacco, which he afterward ascertained had been stolen. The negroes charged with this crime were placed in the guard-house and made to work on the streets, but broke out Saturday night.

A FEARFUL RIDE.

Four Hundred Feet on a Cowcatcher—Hanging by a Thread—Remarkable Escape.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 2.

FRANK TRASK, a fireman, running on the night freight train from this city to Providence, had a most remarkable escape from death on Saturday night last. As the train was going on the down grade east from the summit of Bolton Mountain, he went to the forward part of the engine to oil the piston. The oil is distributed better when the train is going the fastest, and he took this part of the road, where the train gets its highest speed, to attend to it. By some sudden motion of the locomotive he lost his hold, and was thrown forward on to the cow-catcher, but instead of rolling off and being dashed to pieces, as he expected, the pilot caught him by a few threads in the Cardigan jacket he had on, so that he was held fast with his feet dragging upon the ground—dashing along in that perilous situation from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. He did not lose his consciousness nor his presence of mind, but nerved himself to take the best chances for his life. By a desperate effort he succeeded in keeping his head raised, so that it escaped the ground—though he was hanging close down, and the least depression would dash him to pieces. The engineer, in the meantime, had not discovered the frightful position of his assistant till, thinking that he was gone longer than usual, he looked forward and there saw his shadow, by the light of the moon, running a phantom race with the iron-horse. In an instant he whistled down brakes, and the speed began to slack; but in the sudden checking of the train, the tender threads of TRASK's jacket broke, and he was hurled to the ground, pitching over and over; and yet he retained his self-possession, and when his associates arrived by his side he was as clear-headed as ever. He had noticed the alarm for down brakes, and felt that his position was discovered. He was taken to Willimantic, and brought back to this city by the western train, which reached here at 4½ o'clock Sunday morning, and carried to the residence of his father, No. 39 Walnut-street, where Dr. STORRS was called to attend him. There were several cuts and contusions on his legs and the lower part of his body, but no fractures, nor anything of a particularly dangerous nature. Two or three months ago he was on the same train, coming from Providence, when the locomotive ran into a turn-table at Willimantic, and then had his arm broken, which has not entirely healed. He says if he had had the use of both arms he could have extricated himself.

The Minnesota State Railroad Bonds—Views of the Governor.

Governor AUSTIN, of Minnesota, devotes nearly one-half of his Message to the Legislature to the old Minnesota State Railroad repudiated bonds, and to the question of railway tariff. With regard to the bonds, after referring to the rejection by the bond holders of the act approved by the people in May last for the sale of five hundred thousand acres of wild lands belonging to the State at $8 70 per acre, in satisfaction of the bonds and accrued interest, the Governor says:

"It seems to me unfortunate, both for the State and bond-holders, that the provisions of this bill were not accepted by the latter. The bonds are of questionable validity, and if not actually fraudulent are so intimately connected with what the great majority of people believe to have been a fraud upon the State as to make them odious, while it has been established by the admission of many owners and other creditable testimony, that a large proportion of the bonds cost their owners and holders but from 17 to 50 per cent. of their face. The latter fact, while it might not in law be a bar to the demand, constitutes a strong reason with the people for their declining to waive any objection they may have to the legality of the claim, and adds to their surprise and disappointment that the bondholders should not accept so fair and equitable a compromise as that afforded by the bill."

He then argues that the first section of the act, which sets apart the proceeds of the lands as a separate fund, is still operative, and that no other use can be made of them than the one provided for in the act. In view of the rapid advance in the value of lands, he urges either that they be set apart pro rata to the bondholders in cancellation of their bonds, or, if this cannot be done, the submission to the people at the next general election, by way of amendment to the State Constitution, of a proposition that the lands be disposed of for no purpose without submitting the law by which the Legislature shall seek to transfer them to a direct vote of the people, for their approval or rejection.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Opening Session To-Morrow—Names of the Members—Projected Business—General Remarks.

To-morrow the ninety-fifth session of the New-Jersey Legislature will commence at Trenton. This evening the usual caucus of the majority will be held, to have an understanding with one another as to the officers to be elected, so that a prompt organization of both Houses may be effected. For the first time in several years, the political complexion of the Legislature is Republican, a fact which has given rise to much speculation and gossip, touching the measures to be brought forward for legislation. The following is a complete list of the members of both Houses, the Republicans being printed in Roman, and the Democrats in italics:

SENATE.

County.	Name.	Term Expires.
Atlantic	Jesse Adams	1872
Bergen	*James J. Brinkerhoff*	1872
Burlington	Henry J. Irick	1874
Camden	Edward Bettle	1873
Cape May	Thomas Beesley	1874
Cumberland	James H. Nixon	1872
Essex	John W. Taylor	1873
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins	1873
Hudson	*Noah D. Taylor*	1872
Hunterdon	*David H. Banghart*	1874
Mercer	*John Woolverton*	1872
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard	1874
Monmouth	*Henry S. Little*	1873
Morris	Columbus Beach	1873
Ocean	John Torrey, Jr.	1872
Passaic	Henry A. Williams	1874
Salem	John C. Beldon	1873
Somerset	*Calvin Corle*	1873
Sussex	*Richard E. Edsall*	1874
Union	*James T. Wiley*	1874
Warren	*Edward H. Bird*	1873

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—Benjamin H. Overheiser.

Bergen—*Jacob G. Van Riper, Henry A. Hopper.*

Burlington—*John J. Maxwell, Abraham Perkins*, Thomas G. Alcott, Edward T. Thompson.

Camden—Charles Wilson, Isaac W. Nicholson, Stevenson Leslie.

Cape May—Richard S. Leaming.

Cumberland—*Charles C. Grosscup*, William A. House.

Essex—Joseph F. Sanxay, Albert P. Condit, Farrand Kitchell, Edmund L. Joy, Theodore Horn, Rochus Heinisch, Jr., Henry W. Wilson, William A. Ripley, *James G. Irwin.*

Gloucester—Nimrod Woolery, John S. Eulon.

Hudson—James F. Fielder, John Anness, George Warren, *Herman D. Busch, Michael Coogan*, Josiah Hornblower.

Hunterdon—*John Kugler, Peter Voorhees, Augustus B. Sanderson.*

Mercer—Joseph H. Bruere, William H. Barton, Liscom T. Robins.

Middlesex—Isaac L. Fisher, Albert L. Runyon, Edward F. Roberts.

Monmouth—*Austin H. Patterson, John T. Haight, William S. Horner.*

Morris—Nathaniel Niles, W. B. Lefevre, *Augustus C. Canfield.*

Ocean—Albert M. Bradshaw.

Passaic—*John O'Brien*, Charles Hemingway, Robert M. Torbet.

Salem—*John Hitchner, Jr., John W. Dickenson.*

Somerset—*James Doty*, John R. Staats.

Sussex—*Lebbens Martin, Peter Smith.*

Union—*Ferdinand Blanke, Joseph W. Yates.*

Warren—*Absalom Purcell, Caleb H. Valentine, William Silverthorn.*

Republican majority in the Senate, 3; in the House of Assembly, 8; majority on joint ballot, 11.

The most important business that will come before the Legislature will be the election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. A. G. CATTELL. At present the indications are that the contest will be between Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN and Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, of Newark. Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER and Hon. D. S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, are prominent candidates, but it seems to be the general opinion among politicians and others well acquainted with the public feeling that Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and WALSH will have the contest between them. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's great services to the party in the Senate and on the stump, and Mr. WALSH's liberal contributions to the success achieved by the Republicans in the last State campaign, are their recommendations to the office. Mr. WALSH was two years ago the candidate of a large portion of the Republicans in the State Convention for the nomination for Governor, and he generously declined in favor of Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR, who was defeated. That there will be "oceans of money" spent in the caucus at Trenton, as some foolish correspondents have asserted, is not at all probable. Mr. WALSH and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN are each men of too high character to resort to bribery, and it is the opinion of prominent lobbyists that there is no money in the fight. Mr. WALSH is one of the pillar of the Methodist Church, a man prominent in "revivals" and other religious meetings, and is universally respected and held above suspicion. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is hardly less prominent in the Presbyterian Church, and it is hardly possible to believe that he would owe his election to any office to bribery, or any form of corrupt influence. If the venal jobbers of the Legislature go outside of these strong candidates, in their search for "a consideration" they will probably meet with but little encouragement from either Mr. GREGORY or Mr. PARKER. Mr. GREGORY, it is well known, retired from the contest for the same office several years ago, because he found it necessary to pay three members for their votes, which would have insured his election. He left the State House in disgust, leaving the votes to his opponent, Mr. TEN EYCK, who was elected. Mr. PARKER has not been tried, but he will doubtless be found not wanting in integrity.

Mr. CATTELL has positively declined to become a candidate for re-election. Mr. Secretary ROBESON has been mentioned as a candidate who will secure the votes of Mr. CATTELL's friends, but it may be stated with certainty and upon the highest authority that he will not allow his name to be presented.

That there will be something for the jobbers to meddle with, however, is evident from a glance at some of the subjects that will come up for legislative action. The National Railway Company wants to complete its lines of charters from New-York to Philadelphia, for the building of a road between which cities "contracts" have, by some mysterious business understanding, been given out. The right to cross the Delaware River at Yardleyville needs some legislative doctoring before it can be safely assumed. From Millstone to Bound Brook, the Company propose to build upon a charter given to the "Hamilton Land Improvement Company;" but from this place to New-York there is a break. It was stated in these columns, some time since, that the Company would connect with the Central Road at Bound Brook. The President of the National Company, Mr. LEWIS, has published a denial of this statement, but he does not say how they are to build a line "direct to New-York" without a charter. The solution of the problem may, however, be looked for at Trenton. The Erie Railway Company has also its job on hand. The Legislature last year exempted the Company from taxation in Jersey City, thus donating the Company about $40,000. This act will probably be repealed. There is the project for the establishment of a public park for Jersey City, the remodeling of the charters of Jersey City, Hoboken, Camden, Elizabeth, and other cities, the redistricting of the State upon the basis of the census of 1872, the formation of new counties, and the appointment of new State officers, in all of which there will be excitement and rivalry.

Among the bills to be presented are the following: Supplement to the Pequest and Walkill Railroad charter, authorizing the construction of a branch from Danville, Warren County, to a point on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad at or near Port Morris, and also for a branch from some point in Vernon, Sussex County, to the State line at or near Glenwood, New-York, and for additional land for depot and other purposes; notice for a charter of a railroad from Schooley's Mountain Springs, to connect with the Morris and Essex Railroad at some point at or near Stanhope, with a capital of $200,000; for the enactment of a law making attendance upon either a public, private or denominational school of every child between the ages of six and sixteen compulsory; for an act to incorporate the Jolly Mining Company, of Dover; to incorporate the Miners' Savings Bank, of Dover; for a law permitting the voters of Chatham township to control the licensing and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in said township; for a law permitting townships, wards or cities to control the licensing and sale of spirituous and malt liquors; for a law permitting the voters of Summit township to control the license and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in said township; for a further supplement to the charter of the New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company; for a charter for a railroad from Keyport to either Highland or Middletown Station of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad; for a new township in Union County, to be formed out of portions of Westfield, Springfield, Union, and Linden; to charter the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of New-Jersey; to charter New-Brunswick Dime Savings Bank; to authorize New-Brunswick to issue $200,000 improvement bonds; for a railroad from New-Brunswick to Elizabethport with $500,000 capital; for a charter for the Air-line Railroad from Bound Brook to the Delaware River, within ten miles of Philipsburg, with $1,000,000 capital; for a railroad from Squan Village to Long Branch; from Woodstown to Bridgeton; from Salem to Bridgeton; from Manmuckin to Maurice River; from Egg Harbor City to Mount Pleasant, Cape May; for a bank in Bridgeton; for a new county out of part of the counties of Salem, Gloucester, Cumberland and Atlantic; also, another county from parts of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth; to create a new township from part of Randolph, Morris County; to require keepers of beer saloons to have a license or petition signed by twelve freeholders, said license to be granted by the Courts, provided the applicants give bonds for $500 not to sell after 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, nor before sunrise on Mondays, nor to sell to an habitual drunkard or a minor; for the building of a railroad from Milburn or South Orange to Newark; to charter a railroad from Newark to Milburn, with authority to extend to Morristown; for a supplement to the Paterson and Newark Railroad enlarging its franchise and authorizing a branch road; for a new railroad from a point on the Camden and Amboy road at or near Bordentown to Allentown, in Monmouth County, and from the Imlaystown Station on the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad to Freehold; to build a railroad to connect the lands of the Randolph Land Improvement Company with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

All the hotels in Trenton are already besieged by members and the usual train of political jobbers and office-seekers. The head-quarters of the Democracy are at the United States Hotel, on Warren-street, and those of the Republicans at the American House. On the whole the session promises to be the most exciting and interesting in many years, considering the important political and corporate business, such as the election of a United States Senator, the formation of new counties and townships, the redistricting of the State, and remodeling of city charters.

THE FIRE AT PLAINFIELD.

A Destructive Conflagration—Five Hundred Persons Thrown Out of Employment—Loss $200,000.

The largest fire which has ever occurred in that portion of New-Jersey took place at Plainfield on Saturday morning. At an early hour two men, R. W. BILLET and J. W. BELLIS clerks in the employment of A. D. EATON, a dry goods merchant doing business at the corner of Front and Grove streets, and who slept upon the premises, were awakened by dense volumes of smoke rising from the basement. They were nearly suffocated before escaping from the building, which they did without being able to secure a single article of clothing. The building was a large four-storied brick building, covering nearly an entire block, and was owned by ELSTON MARSH, the Internal Revenue Collector for the Fourth District. A portion of the first floor was occupied by A. D. EATON, as a dry goods store, and the remainder of the building by BALDWIN & SCHEFFLIN, an extensive clothing manufacturing firm. All the upper stories were filled with ready-made clothing, awaiting shipment, and with materials. The fire is believed to have originated in the portion of the building devoted to packing, and, as no fire was ever used there, it is thought that the fire must have been the work of incendiaries. Such headway had been gained before any alarm could be given, that the efforts of the firemen were entirely unavailing, and in less than an hour the walls fell. In falling, a large iron cornice was thrown for some distance into the street, and striking in a crowd dangerously injured two persons. A number of others were slightly hurt. Several persons were also more or less injured by the falling of a ladder.

The clothing firm had an extensive business, and a large number of persons will be thrown out of employment. About 400 women, in different parts of the State, were engaged in making up, and fifty cutters, besides other persons, were employed at Plainfield. The entire loss exceeds $150,000; insured for $102,000. The losses and insurances are as follows: ELSTON MARSH, loss on building, $21,000, insured for $13,000; H. D. EATON, loss $13,000, insurance $8,000; BALDWIN & SCHEFFLIN, loss $150,000, insured for $70,500.

SINGULAR TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Shot Under the Mistaken Impression that He Was a Robber—The Wound Probably Fatal.

SILVIE MAILLARD, a Frenchman, shot GEO. WILSON, a young Greenpoint mechanic, through the head, at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, near the Grand-street Ferry, Williamsburg, under the following circumstances:

WILSON and his friend, JOHN BENSON, both belonging in Greenpoint, had been spending Saturday night in New-York. They left there on a Grand-street ferry-boat for Williamsburg, and reached the latter place at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, intending to take the cars for their home. While on board the ferry-boat, MAILLARD, who was a stranger to them, but who also lived in Greenpoint, entered and took a seat between them. No conversation, however, took place on the passage. When the trio landed on the Williamsburg side, BENSON and WILSON first reached the ticket-office, MAILLARD being close behind them. BENSON paid his friend's fare, and remarked that he was afraid they were too late for the cars. He then crossed to the north side of the street, supposing that WILSON was still behind him, but he had only gone a short distance when he heard the report of a pistol on the south side, opposite the saloon, No. 5 Grand-street, and on looking over saw MAILLARD flourishing a pistol and WILSON falling at his feet on the sidewalk. He promptly crossed the street and disarmed MAILLARD, and called for the Police. He asked MAILLARD why he shot his friend, but don't remember his answer. He asked his friend the cause of the trouble, but received no answer, GEO. WILSON's power of speech had been destroyed by a bullet that entered his head.

BENSON's cries for help were responded to by Officer ALBERT QUINN, and MAILLARD and his victim were taken to the Fourth-street Station-house. On an examination by Police Surgeon CREAMER, it was found that a bullet had entered the bridge of WILSON's nose, and lodged in a place beyond the reach of the probe. He remained in an insensible condition up to 5 o'clock last evening, and no hopes of his rallying are entertained.

MAILLARD gives as a reason for his shooting that WILSON got in his way, and then looked into his face. Thinking, therefore, that he was going to shoot and rob him, he took the first shot. WILSON is a moulder by trade, twenty years of age, and resides at No. 38 Washington-street. MAILLARD is a cooper, twenty-nine years of age, and resides at No. 23 Eckford-street. Both men bore good characters.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Jan. 9: 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 44, 228, 74.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
101—Koehler vs. Bayard.	139—Verhuven vs. The Manufacturers' Nat. Bank.
102—Scofield vs. Hernandez.	140—Wetmore vs. Candee.
104—Youngs vs. Youngs.	141—Smith vs. Spencer.
105—In the Matter of Kain, Executrix, &c.	142—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
106—West vs. The People.	143—Hartley vs. James.
108—Lampley vs. Clark.	145—Dibble vs. Camp.
111—Merchant vs. Brett.	146—Heineman vs. Heard.
112—Sammis vs. Phillips.	147—Reford vs. Peck.
113—Gilman vs. Gilman.	148—Osgood, Receiver, vs. Stevens.
135—Devoe vs. Brandt.	149—Davis vs. Colgate.
136—Bigler vs. Furman.	150—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
137—Reed vs. Cummings.	151—Same vs. Same.
138—Hollerer vs. Rufner.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., for the reason that the room is wanted for the Oyer and Terminer during this week.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Laurence vs. Cropsey.	97—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Grinnon.
57—Bradley vs. Fowler.	114—Gardiner vs. The Mayor.
60—Washington Ice Co. vs. Heall.	119—Nordhaus vs. S'endel.
72—Mask vs. Cann.	121—Losee vs. Matthews.
77—In re the Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	131—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Smith.
84—Mohr vs. Felt.	138—Strong vs. Evans.
91—Frobisher vs. Hoffman	139—Wright vs. Wright.
93—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	146—Jones vs. Matthews.
95—In the matter of Rushton, &c.	156—Salms vs. Pickering.
	157—Same vs. Same.

The call commences at No. 161—Jones vs. Crennan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
191—Sturm vs. Gt. West. Ins. Co.	275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.	451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
265—Gescheidt vs. Gescheidt.	447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien.
97—Costello vs. Casey.	163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
307—Myron vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	157—Holmes et al. vs Roberts.
93—Millan vs. Graham.	457—Seip vs. Poor.
471—Clune vs. Donnelly.	1173—Fisk vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.	313—Currie et al. vs. Von Schoening.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	39—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien.	

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
462—Voigd vs. Brossler et al.	14—Campbell vs. Preterre.
48—Braun et al. vs. Kelly.	476—Hawkins vs. Kennedy.
456—Seip vs. Demuth.	506—Simonson vs. Walker.
578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.	576—Justh vs. Nat. Bank of Commonwealth.
548—Mendelsohn et el. vs. Stein.	394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
454—Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.	428—N. Am. Life Ins. Co. vs. Sutton.
413—McCosker vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.	12—Bolton vs. Jacks.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.	1172—Dempsey vs. Hill.
442—Keim vs. McCormick.	504—Klein vs. Young.
	356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set-down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
161—Cary vs. Cary.	471—Davis vs. Gwynne.
204—McConnon vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	221—Wood vs. Zeigler.
316—Schoenig vs. Van Pelt.	163—Schofield vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
68—McCauley, Adm'x. vs. Gans et al.	278—Levy vs. McNulty.
249—Powers, Adm'x. vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.	49—Reinheimer vs. Cen'l Park North and East River R. R. Co.
35—Costello vs. Mayor, &c. of New-York.	

Regular Order of General Calendar.

477—Isham et al. vs. Robinson.	479—Barry et al. vs. Coughlin.
478—Straub vs. Jacobi.	480—Strong vs. Leavitt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4423—Berge vs. Goldman.	4697—Harbach vs. Corman.
4555—Best vs. Bachman.	4632—Levene vs. O'Brien.
4565—Wardell vs. Carana.	4726—Van Duser vs. N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.
4620—Hersim vs. Grathwohl.	4730—Schuithers vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
4021—Hersim vs. Heush.	4736—Harrington vs. Sexton.
4639—Bradley vs. Burnham.	4782—Daniel vs. Adair.
4663—Frank vs. Gratz.	4783—Same vs. Same.
4686—Paul vs. Roeser.	
4679—Wardlaw vs. Corkery.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1066—Peiter vs. Coulter.	4794—Williams vs. Sturges.
3020—Bell vs. Franklin.	4796—Albrecht vs. Fleischmann.
3020½—Same vs. Same.	4797—Casassi vs. Bragiatti.
4530—Hardy vs. Hession.	4799—Toothaker vs. Starr.
4549—Hatch vs. Duggen.	4800—The United States Confection Co. vs. Bliss.
4660—Swift vs. Finley.	4801—Herman vs. Crager.
4705—Fitzsimons vs. Fettrecteh.	
4717—Sadlier vs. Groovesteen.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4731—Jones vs. Seeley.	5315—Loudon vs. McRea.
4795—Gershel vs. Cohen.	

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 7.

By Judge Loew.

Vroom vs. Vroom; motion granted.

Rea vs. Hanford; motion to punish for contempt denied on condition that the defendant pay $10 costs and submits to an examination before the referee heretofore appointed, on the 12th inst.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Callahan vs. Callahan; motion granted on terms.

Keating vs. Carpenter; motion granted on terms.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 7.

By Judge Barbour.

Perry vs. O'Brien; Hildebrant vs. Stratton; Dykers vs. Stuart; Tassoli vs. Allen; Boye vs. Wood; Lefter vs. Norman; Schmidt vs. Schmidt; Roberts vs. Mandel; Hall vs. Emmons. Orders granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.108⅛	100 Pacific Mail......39¼
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.107⅞	200 do......39⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.108	50 do......39¼
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new......c.107	600 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 91⅛
40,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67.107⅞	100 do...bet. call. c 91⅝
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅞	1200 do......91
20,000 Ten. St. 6s, old. 62¼	200 Erie......22¾
35,000 Ten. St. 6s, new. 61	200 do...bet. call. 22⅝
15,000 do......61⅛	200 do......s3 22½
5,000 do......61¼	200 Reading......s30 98⅜
16,000 do......b60. 62	100 do......98⅞
10,000 do......s60. 61¼	10 do......99
5,000 Va. 6s, R., old.. 51	500 Lake S.&M. So. s30 91⅜
11,000 do......50½	450 do......s3 91¼
7,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 93½	100 do......91½
2,000 Ga. St. 6s......78	100 do......91⅜
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 60½	1000 do...bet. call. s3 91⅜
20,000 do......60¼	400 do......s30 91⅝
5,000 do......60⅝	200 do......b3 91¾
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. Loan, R......104½	1200 Union Pac......11⅞
20,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 67⅛	300 Ill. Central......139¼
10,000 Broo'n 6s, W.L. 92	200 do......139⅜
5,000 Erie, 2d M., '79. 91⅛	100 Chic. & N. W......69¾
5,000 C. Pa. R. G. B.. 90½	300 do......69⅞
12,000 do......90	500 do......70
2,000 U. Pa. R., 1st......73	100 do......b60 70⅛
5,000 do......72¾	100 do......b60 70¼
10,000 U. Pa. 7s, L. G. 57	100 do...bet. call. 70⅛
3,000 C. & N.W.Con. 88¼	100 Chic. & N.W.Pref. 81⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 95½	100 do......81¼
5,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. R. 7s......96½	400 do...bet. call. 81⅛
20,000 P.,F.W.&C. 2d...95	15 C. C. & Ind......82¼
1,000 do......95⅛	700 N.J.Cen. ex-priv......100
4,000 do......95¼	100 do......s60 99¾
3,000 G. Wes. 1st, '88. 90	100 Chic. & R. I......104¼
1,000 Tol. & Wa. 1st... 84½	200 do......104⅜
3,000 St.L.&I.M. 1st. 89½	100 do...bet. call.104⅛
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 92½	100 Mil. & St. P......49¼
7,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st, Iowa div. 85	1000 do......49⅜
2,000 Tol., Peo. & W. West. div... 85	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 72
50,000 N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs. 87½	700 do......71¾
10,000 do...bet. call. 87⅜	100 do......b3 72
10,000 C.C.&Ind.C.Bds. 82½	100 do...bet. call. s3 72
10,000 Ohio &M.Con.B. 85¾	100 Tol., W. & W......48½
5 Bk. of Commerce..117	500 do......48¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bank.105¼	50 do......48⅝
100 Mechanics' Bank..132	29 Del., L. & W......105
200 West. Union Tel.. 44¼	200 do......104¾
800 do...bet. call. 44⅛	100 Alton & T. H......29½
270 do......s60 44	200 Ohio & Miss......27⅞
1300 do......44⅛	1500 do......28
100 do......s3 44⅛	200 do......27¾
800 do......b3 44⅛	20 Morris & Essex......88⅜
100 Quicksilver Min... 5	30 do......88½
100 Mariposa Pref.... 10	100 H. & St. Jo......94¾
200 do......9¼	200 do......94¾
23 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 43	7 do......95
27 U. S. Express.... 33¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref..106
	100 DuB. & S. City......90
	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 17¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..110⅝	1000 W. Un. Tel......45
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.108⅛	300 do......b.c. 45⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.108⅛	5 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 92
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., 65, new......107⅛	100 do...bet. c. c 91⅞
850 do......small.107⅛	400 do......91⅜
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3......107	200 Erie R......22⅝
5,000 do......c.107	400 Reading R......99
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, b3......107⅝	25 Mich. Cen. R......116¼
100,000 do......107⅝	100 L. S. & M. So. R.. 92⅛
2,500 do......c.107⅝	100 do......bet. c. 92⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.107⅝	1000 do......92⅜
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 67⅜	100 Un. Pac. R......12⅜
5,000 So. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 61½	100 do......12⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s......89¾	100 Cleve. & P. R......105
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss......88⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.. 71
21,000 Pac. R. 7s, G'd by Mo......95	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 82¼
1,000 Cen. P. R. G. bs 90⅝	500 Chic. & R. I. R...105⅛
9,000 do......90⅝	500 do......bet. c.105
25,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st 72	700 do......104⅞
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G. bs 54⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd 92⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.105⅛	500 Ohio & M. R......29
20 Merch'ts Bank...112⅝	246 Mor. & Es. R......88
50 Phenix Bank......105	100 H. & St. J. R. R.. 94⅜
100 Adams Ex. Co......64⅛	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf..106⅛
	200 M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 72⅝
	200 C., C. & I. C. R......17¾
	100 do......b15 18
	100 do......18
	500 do......b10 18

MONDAY, Jan. 9—A. M.

The first week of the New Year, although embracing only five working days, manifested an unusual degree of activity in general trade, and also on the Stock Exchange. The latter was disturbed early in the week by several additional failures reported from Boston, the failure of a large house here involved by the Boston troubles and by the default of the State of Alabama and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad in the January Interest due on $6,700,000 Bonds—of which $2,000,000 are the direct Bonds of the State and the remainder under State guarantee—issued for the construction of the Road. The market was also held back for several days, while the New-Year Dividends were being adjusted and the proceeds thereof placed in Bank for active employment. Money, from this cause, continued scarce down to Friday, when the 7 ℘ cent. rate was restored and freely accepted.

Under the revised tariff, which went into operation after 31st December, the Customs paid into the Treasury averaged over $630,000 per day, while the additional Gold Interest payments out of the Treasury averaged (exclusive of the pre-payments at the close of December, not charged off until Jan. 3) over $700,000 per day. The Treasury also paid off the additional sum of $593,000 on the Principal of the Loan of 1871, leaving only about a million of dollars of that loan now outstanding and upon which the Interest has ceased. From and after the present week to the 1st of May, the Customs receipts into the Treasury will run largely ahead, almost invariably, of the Gold Interest payments out of the Treasury, and unless the Secretary should increase his weekly sales, the accumulated idle surplus will, before the May Interest falls due, be heavier than at the close of December. The Import Trade promises much activity, as well for immediate consumption as in preparation for the Spring season. The Customs at all the ports for the four months last year were about $67,196,911, and our estimate is for $64,000,000 for the same period this year, on an increased consumption of Foreign Merchandise, but at lower duties on certain staple articles, as follows:

	1870.	1871. Estimated.
Jan. 1 to March 31	$48,196,911	$46,800,000
April at New-York	13,193,872	12,000,000
April at Outports	*5,806,128	5,200,000
To May 1	$67,196,911	$64,000,000
Gold Interest	36,704,446	33,544,317
Surplus	$30,492,365	$30,455,683

*Not official.

The Interest paid out last year and this for January and March is on the following Principal:

	1870.	1871.
On 6 ℘ cents, January	$1,038,807,150	$932,674,500
On 5 ℘ cents, January	27,022,000	20,000,000
On 5 ℘ cents, March	194,567,300	194,567,300
Together	$1,260,396,450	$1,147,221,800
On 6 ℘ cents, May	967,449,700	858,120,900
Total	$2,107,846,150	$1,935,342,700

NOTE.—The difference, $172,503,450, is the whole purchases of Bonds since March 4, 1869, the Principal of which is canceled under Act of July, 1870.

The Gold market has taken the January Dividends quite freely at 110⅞@111⅛ ℘ cent., the same ruling as at the close of the previous week. The demand appears to be less speculative than usual, both parties in the Gold Room acting, perhaps, on the common opinion that there is "not much in Gold" either way, for the present, at about 110 ℘ cent. The price is uninfluenced by the state of affairs in Europe, while the prospects of large importations for the Spring and corresponding Customs are against any important decline in either Gold or Exchange. The Cotton Trade is sending a third more Cotton to Europe than last year, but against this is the drawback of lower prices. Out of 1,765,000 bales of the present Crop received at the ports against 1,442,000 bales to the same date last year, 988,000 bales have been cleared for Foreign markets against 714,000 bales last season, and the stocks on hand increased from 440,000 to 555,000 bales. In other exports of Domestic Produce our New-York tables show a very important increase since October, mainly from the sale of arms and munitions of war, and this exceptional movement has served to bring up the arrears of the previous months of the current fiscal Year at this port, as compared with 1870, viz.:

Exports from New-York	1869-70.	1870-71.
July 1 to Oct. 31	$74,001,704	$63,352,275
Nov. 1 to Jan. 7	34,418,637	50,305,987
Total Produce	$108,420,341	$113,658,262
Gold and Silver	17,168,130	42,668,975
Together	$125,588,471	$156,327,237

The extra remittances of Gold in July and August over the previous year amounted to about twenty-five millions, the first and thus far chief adverse effect of the great war in Europe.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,160,609
Increase in Specie	5,529,345
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,786,052
Increase in Deposits	13,814,830
Decrease in Circulation	38,796

	Jan. 8, '70.	Jan. 7, '71.	Dec. 31, '70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	253,475,453	265,578,027	263,417,418
Gold and Gold Notes	35,664,880	26,358,191	20,828,935
Other Legal Tenders	48,537,734	49,031,410	45,245,358
Deposits	190,169,252	202,038,825	188,223,935
Circulation	34,148,841	32,114,718	32,153,514
In Sub-Treasury	93,703,672	69,389,979	76,920,211

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Dec. 31, '70.	Jan. 7, '71.	Jan. 8, '70.
On deposit	$188,223,935	$202,038,825	$190,169,252
Circulation	32,153,514	32,114,718	34,148,841
Total	$220,377,449	$234,153,543	$224,318,093
25 ℘ cent. would be	55,094,362	58,538,386	56,079,523
They hold In Gold and Greenbacks	66,074,293	75,389,601	84,202,584
Excess	$10,979,931	$16,851,215	$28,123,061
Rate for money	7 ℘ ct.	7 ℘ ct.	7 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $3,541,829, against the total entries of $4,547,895 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,187,739, against $2,174,516 same week last year. The export of Specie, $481,997, against $482,670 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,168,764. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 30,807 bales.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the first of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1870, known at the Treasury *as the Fiscal Year* 1871.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$23,610,215	November	[illegible]
August	29,829,299	December	[illegible]
September	26,903,368	Jan. 7	[illegible]
October	22,443,471		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1870			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

* Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	November	[illegible]367
August	13,892,530	December	[illegible]81
September	16,082,465	Jan. 4	4,187,739
October	16,659,404		
Total since July 1			$112,658,262
Against same date 1870			108,420,341
Increase since July 1			$5,237,921
Gold Jan. 7, 1871, 110⅞ ℘ cent.			
Gold Jan. 8, 1870, 122¼ ℘ cent.			

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	November	$3,671,591
August	10,087,040	December	2,470,690
September	4,618,850	Jan. 7	481,997
October	2,416,356		
Total since July 1			$42,668,975
Against same date 1870			17,168,130
Increase since July 1			$25,400,845

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,129,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	7,992,817	December	3,568,741
Jan. 7	3,168,264	Jan. 7	9,243,127
Total 1871	$73,950,768	Total 1871	$52,654,551
Total 1870	66,921,093	Total 1870	53,943,975

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 8, '70.
American Gold	[illegible]	122¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	115⅛
Consolidated 5-20s, with div.	[illegible] ex. 6	114
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	[illegible] 107	112
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	[illegible]	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	[illegible]	87⅜
Rock Island	[illegible]	105¼
Lake Shore	[illegible]	88⅞
North-western	[illegible]	72¾
Reading	[illegible]	95
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	86
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	24⅛
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	43⅛
St. Paul Pref.	[illegible]	87⅜
St. Paul Com.	[illegible]	74⅜
New Tennessee	[illegible]	49
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	52¾
Central Pacific bonds..93¼, with div. [illegible], ex. div.	[illegible]	91
Union Pacific bonds..78¼, with div. [illegible], ex. div.	[illegible]	81¼
West. Union Telegraph	[illegible]	32¼
Erie	[illegible] 22¾	24⅝

The New-Year Dividends have had their legitimate effect upon the Deposits at Bank, which increase on the averages of the week $13,814,830. Of this sum $5,529,345 is in Gold, and $3,786,052 in Greenbacks. The Banks increase their Loans $2,160,609. The Treasury Office has paid out on the January Gold Interest on the Public Funds $9,343,127, of which $5,625,000 was prepaid at the very close of the Old Year, and included in last week's review. The Office has also disbursed the Greenback Interest on about $65,000,000 United States Currency 6 ℘ cents., issued to the Pacific Roads, and $596,000 Gold on the Principal of the Loan of 1871. There was also a purchase of $2,000,000 United States 5-20s, for the Sinking Fund paid for in Greenbacks on Wednesday last. The receipts for Customs for the five business days of the week amount to $3,168,264. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday last. The gain in the Greenback average at Bank is mainly due to the disbursements of the Treasury on Pacific Road Interest and for 5-20s, though it seems probable that Greenbacks have come in, to a fair amount, by express from the country.

The market for Money worked easily at the close of the week at 7 ℘ cent., and the Stock market was ⅛@½ ℘ cent. higher on the Public Funds, and sensibly improved on the Bank Statement in the afternoon. The Southern State Bonds were nearly all better than on Friday, and the Central and Union Pacific Mortgages each improved ½ ℘ cent., Centrals 90½. Unions 72@72¼ ℘ cent. Bills on London were firm at 109⅛@109¼, and the sales of Gold steady at 110⅝@110⅞ ℘ cent., the trade demand to pay Customs and to pay for Exchange being quite equal to the Gold Interest coming out of the Treasury. At the close of business in the Long Room, in the Afternoon, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railway market is favorably influenced, as well by the declaration of two important Half-Yearly Dividends, as by the ease in money. The Lake Shore is to pay out $1,750,000 Feb. 1, as a 4 ℘ cent. Dividend on a Capital of $35,000,000, and the Illinois Central $1,250,000 in Gold, Jan. 30, as a 5 ℘ cent. Dividend on a Capital of $25,000,000. This last-named Dividend is declared in Gold, not alone because the net business of the Road for the six months justifies it, but in deference to the English Stockholders who own about 85 ℘ cent. of the Capital, and who are thus enabled to realize the full income at the rate of ten ℘ cent. per annum, without abatement for Exchange:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 7.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅝	107⅝
American Gold	110⅞	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	61¾	62
New-York Central & Hudson	91	91½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt. Certificates	87	87½
Reading Railroad	98⅞	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜	104⅞
North-west Common	70⅛	70⅝
North-west Preferred	81⅝	82⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39⅞	40⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72¾	72⅝
St. Paul Common	49⅜	49⅞
Lake Shore	91⅝	92⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	29⅛
Toledo and Wabash	48⅜	49⅛
Western Telegraph	44⅞	45⅛
Erie	22⅝	22⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81......110⅝	5-20 coup., '67......107⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81......110⅝	5-20 coup., '68......108
5-20 coup., '62......108⅛	10-40 reg......107
5-20 coup., '64......108⅛	10-40 coup......107
5-20 coup., '65......108⅛	6s currency......110¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......107⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old......62¼	Ohio 6 ℘ c., '81......100
Tenn. 6s, new bds......62	Illinois Can'l bds., '70.100
Virginia 6s, old......67¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77......100
Virginia 6s, reg., old......50½	Illinois coup. 6s, '79......100
Georgia 7s, Gold bds......94	Illinois War Loan......100
N. Carolina 6s, old......44½	Ind. 6 ℘ c., War Loan.100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68. 24½	Indiana 5 ℘ c......100
N. Car. 6s, new bds......22½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., '73......97
S. Car. 6s, new bds......61½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., '78......97
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct......61½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., '83......98
Missouri 6s......89⅝	Michigan 7 ℘ c., '78......98
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss......88	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.104½
Louisiana 6s......65	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan.104
California 7s......112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72......102¼
Connecticut 6s......100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73......102¼
Rhode Island 6s......99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74......102¼
Arkansas 6s, Funded.58¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75......102¼
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is......60	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77......102½
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O......60	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78......102½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R......60	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74......100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......90½	Han. & Naples 1st......82¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......87½	Gt. West. 1st, '88......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est......88	Gt. West. 1st, '88......89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub......88	Gt. West. 2d, '93......80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Ill. & S. I. 1st......76
Erie 1st Ext......94½	Gal. & Chi. 2d......94½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79......91	Mor. & Essex 1st......90½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83......88½	Mor. & Essex 2d......97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80......83	N. J. Cen. new bds......100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88......78½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.101⅜
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77 90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d......93½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85 102	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......98
Harlem 1st......100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......95
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds......91¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th......76
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.110	Chi. & Alt. 1st......100½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.109	Chi. & Alt. Inc......100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d......94	Ohio & Miss. 1st......96¼
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c......94	Ohio & Miss. cons......88½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo......94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st......87
Cen. Pac. Bds......90⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st......90
Union Pac. L. G. 7s......55½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s......105½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s......55⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10. 94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75......105	Mil. & St. P. 1st......91½
Alt. & T. H. 1st......97	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 84
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf......82¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d......87
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc......72	Marietta & Cin. 1st......90
Chi. & N. W. S. F......94	Chi. & Mil. 1st......88
Chi. & N. W. int. bds......90½	Joliet & Chi. 1st......102
Chi. & N. W. 1st......93½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st......82½
Cons. 7 ℘ ct. conv......84½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d......61
Han. & St. Jo. conv......104½	Tol., P. & W., E. D......81
Lack. & W. Bds......100	Tol., P. & W., W. D......81½
Del., L. & W. 1st......98⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d......67
Del., L. & W. 2d......96	Tol. & W. & N. H. 6s......96½
Tol. & W. 2d, St. L. div. 85	Bos., H. & E. guar......23

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......132	Continental......93
Manhattan......152	Commonwealth......98
Mechanics'......122	Park......153
Union......140	N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k......100
America......140	Central National......100
City......220	Fourth National......105¼
Phenix......104	Ninth National......110
Tradesmen's......147	Tenth National......122½
Mechanics' & Trad'rs.135	Del. & Hud. Canal......119¾
National......116	Pennsylvania Coal......220
Merchants' Exch'ge......100	Canton Co., Balt......67
Leather Manufrs'......190	Western Union Tel......44⅜
State of New-York......112	Quicksilver Mining......4
Commerce......116¼	Mariposa Mining......5
Broadway......288	Mariposa Pref......9
Ocean......80	Boston Water Power......19¾
Mercantile......124½	Adams Express......64¼
American Exchange.112¼	Wells-Fargo Exp......34
Bank of the Republic.115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p......2
Metropolitan......131	American Express......42
Grocers'......118	United States Exp......33¼
Nassau......106	Pacific Mail......40

The North American Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 16.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1, at the Union Trust Company. Transfers close Jan. 14, and reopen Feb. 6.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, No. 10 Wall-street, are advertising a small loan of $500,000 in 7 ℘ cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds on the Montclair Road of New-Jersey, which Road being designed as a close connection with the Midland Road, the Bonds are indorsed by that Company. See other particulars in the advertisement.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended Dec. 21, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,081,940	Increase	£4,716
Public deposits	7,419,921	Increase	630,982
Other deposits	17,615,285	Decrease	844,462
Government securities	12,925,853	No alteration.	
Other securities	15,876,568	Decrease	60,601
Notes unemployed	14,052,440	Decrease	133,155

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,956,575, being an increase of £121,040; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,824,477, showing a decrease of £68,241 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,824,477	£19,233,617
Reserve	14,867,902	11,578,677
Notes in circulation	22,956,575	22,654,940
Rate of discount	2½ ℘ cent.	3 ℘ cent.
Consols	91⅞	92⅛
French Rentes	52f. 50c.	72f. 87c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1871.

The subjoined table will show the gross earnings and operating expenses of the main line of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (Salt Lake to San Francisco,) and the number of miles operated in each year, from the commencement to the present time:

	Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
1865	31 to 56	$401,941 92	$121,669 53
1866	56 to 94	864,917 57	200,710 61
1867	94 to 137	1,470,653 50	330,913 33
1868	137 to 468	2,300,767 17	843,066 54
1869	468 to 742	5,670,822 25	2,993,523 19
1870	742 to 900	7,920,710 98	4,060,564 95
Total		$18,629,813 39	$8,550,548 15

The following will show the net earnings, interest liabilities and surplus earnings of each year for the same period:

	Net earnings.	Interest on outstanding Bonded debt.	Surplus of net earnings over interest.
1865	$280,272	$102,111	$178,161
1866	664,206	125,380	538,826
1867	1,139,740	277,140	802,600
1868	1,457,600	995,010	462,590
1869	2,677,209	1,084,350	1,592,949
1870	3,860,146	1,600,230	2,259,916
Total	$10,079,265	$4,184,221	$5,895,042

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the Central Pacific Railroad has earned, in six years, more than $10,000,000 net over operating expenses, and nearly $6,000,000 over operating expenses and interest on its bonds; while, during four years and a half of that time, the road was under construction, without through business, and, for the first three years, with less than 100 miles in operation.

Of the earnings for 1870, at least sixty-five per cent was from local business, a fact which demonstrates that the Central Pacific Railroad, is independent of the through connection for its character as a self-sustaining and profitable road, and that its net earnings from local traffic alone would more than pay the interest upon its bonds, independently of its large and increasing business.

The security of the principal, and the assurance of regular and prompt payment of interest, which are afforded in the valuable property and immense revenue of the road, render the Central Pacific bonds as safe and reliable an investment as can be made. They are daily quoted on the regular call of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of several of the most important Stock Exchanges of Europe, and can be as readily sold at quoted market price as the bonds of the United States Government.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold, &c., make collections, receive deposits, allow interest thereon, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs......13	Resin, bbls......1,067
Cotton, bales......3,124	Pork, bbls......982
Copper, bbls......28	Beef, pkgs......260
Dried Fruits, pkgs......60	Cut-meats, pkgs......583
Eggs, bbls......273	Grease, pkgs......50
Elaine-oil, bbls......50	Lard, tcs......2,021
Flour, bbls......9,709	Stearine, pkgs......50
Wheat, bushels......3,380	Butter, pkgs......1,186
Corn, bushels......26,700	Cheese, bxs......95
Oats, bushels......3,900	Tallow, pkgs......4
Malt, bushels......1,250	Oil-lard, bbls......29
Grass-seed, bushels......2,386	Dressed Hogs, No......3,934
Beans, bushels......1,111	Oil-cake, pkgs......100
Corn-meal, bags......1,618	Rice, pkgs......231
B. W. Flour, bags......148	Tobacco, hhd......1
Hops, bales......228	Tobacco, bxs. & cs......40
Hides, No......815	Tea, hf. ch., (by rail)......72
Hides, bdls......21	Whisky, bbls......752
Leather, sides......13,128	Wool, bales......35
Spirits Turp., bbls......392	Pea-nuts, bags......219

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—2,400 boxes Cheese, 494 boxes Bacon, 5 cases Pumps, 79 bbls. Pork, 1,250 bales Cotton, 365 tcs. Lard, 41 bbls. Potatoes, 6 bbls. Beans, 163 tcs. Beef, 100 bags Clover-seed, 563 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Wm. F. Storer* for Liverpool—30,136 bushels Wheat, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 2,024 bales Cotton, 558 bbls. Resin, 2,723 bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. Tallow, 1,342 boxes Clocks, 500 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—892 tcs. Lard, 301 bbls. Resin, 7 hhds. Tallow, 14 pks. Stearine, 7,742 bushels Wheat, 4,084 bbls. Flour, 413 boxes Bacon, 107 hhds. Tobacco, 532 bags Clover-seed, 131 boxes Tobacco, 10 bbls. Bladders, 3,000 staves, 100 bales Cotton, 90 boxes dyewood, 190 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 127 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Charles*, for Antwerp—251,137 gallons Crude Petroleum, 183 bbls. Rosin.

ASHES—Pots continue in moderate request at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls rule very quiet at $8 75@$9 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held with confidence, on a reduced offering, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported of only 100 bags Rio, by the *Merrimac*, on private terms. The Danish brig *Ida* arrived today with a fresh cargo of Rio Coffee. We quote Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 9⅞c.@13⅝c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@17c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@9⅞c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been less activity noted in the general market, but prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,641 bales for early delivery, of which 200 bales were to arrive, including 1,848 bales to shippers, 324 bales to spinners, 469 bales in transit. Also, 8,050 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 400 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c.; February, 200 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; March, 100 bales Average Middling at 15¼c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15 3-16c.; April, 200 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Mobile, 250 bales on private terms. And today, for January, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,500 bales at 14⅝c., 500 bales at 14 9-16c., 100 bales at 14⅝c.; February, 200 bales at 14¾c., 500 bales at 14⅞c.; March, 1,300 bales at 15⅛c., 400 bales Average Low Middling, two days' notice, 15⅛c.; April, 500 bales at 15⅜c., 400 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Galveston, 500 bales on private terms.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	15
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15⅛	15¼
Middling	15	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	28,225
Receipts last week	28,819
Receipts the preceding week	33,237
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	477,051
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	3,374
Exports since Sept. 1	261,213
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	79,000

Messrs. EATON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	45,847	220,367	23,458	3,587
Mobile	15,850	52,111	18,019	....
Galveston	11,873	53,067	2,446	....
Florida	392	....	....	....
Savannah	26,702	83,210	13,964	1,407
Charleston	10,590	36,910	5,710	....
New-York	19,198	76,712	18,708	1,574
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltim'e	7,506	35,572	615	434
Total this week	137,958	558,449	82,910	7,002
Prev'ly report'd	1,625,953	....	787,290	130,107
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	1,763,911	558,449	870,200	137,109
Sa'e time last y'r	1,413,034	414,949	490,059	259,757

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	520,000	351,930	352,000
Afloat from India	70,000	32,500	99,000
Afloat from America	280,000	186,000	117,000
Stock in London	62,260	112,180	153,460
Afloat for London	18,000	30,800	67,000
Stock in Havre	50,750	65,040	43,241
Afloat for Havre	607	59,298	60,517
Stock in Bremen	2,972	2,443	8,879
Afloat for Bremen	9,824	7,503	14,846
Stock in U. S. ports	558,449	414,949	291,033
Stock in the interior towns	108,616	103,474	58,083
Total	1,682,478	1,387,117	1,265,129
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	295,361	
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	417,349
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	120,000	85,600	125,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8 3-16d.	11¾d.	11¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15¾c.	25¾c.	28¾c.
Price of gold	110¾	121⅛	135⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Jan. 6.

	1871.	1870.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	16,165	20,199
Columbus, Ga	12,275	15,456
Macon, Ga	13,605	18,646
Selma, Ala	9,900	7,943
Montgomery, Ala	12,690	16,978
Memphis, Tenn	38,252	21,072
Nashville, Tenn	5,639	3,180
Total	108,616	103,474

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-9. Receipts.	1868-9. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,422	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,300	1,332	17,646	3,046
Sept. 25	20,311	4,783	35,431	4,979	28,714	[illegible]
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	[illegible]
Oct. 9	44,065	16,846	59,320	25,506	66,372	[illegible]
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	76,084	[illegible]
Oct. 23	57,003	14,507	77,383	35,963	82,293	[illegible]
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269	83,628	[illegible]
Nov. 6	74,268	30,159	95,685	35,986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 20	72,630	48,233	80,036	46,808	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 27	72,648	51,310	85,239	69,727	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 11	85,224	47,773	98,489	[illegible]	[illegible]	100,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,030	[illegible]	[illegible]	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	[illegible]	150,883	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,597	[illegible]	137,588	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,420	47,417	137,958	89,912

Distribution of Receipts.

1870.		1871.	
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	Stock Aug. 31	75,949
Received since	1,413,034	Received since	1,763,911
Total	[illegible]	Total	1,839,860
Exported	[illegible]	Exported	1,007,309
Present stock	[illegible]	Present stock	558,449
Bal. to spinners	[illegible]	Bal. to spinners	274,102

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870. Great Brit.	1870. Continent.	1869. Great Brit.	1869. Continent.
Exports, Dec. 19 to Dec. 31, inclusive	25,000	8,000	29,240	3,754
Previously rep'ted	840,000	157,000	938,505	175,052
Total	865,000	165,000	967,745	178,806
Deficit to Great Britain				102,745
Deficit to Continent				13,806

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after and quoted a shade lower, with rather freer offerings noted of most grades. A moderate export trade has been reported in shipping extras on the basis of $6 17½@$6 30 for ordinary to good, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35 ℘ bbl. About 3,350 bbls. have been disposed of at these figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,600 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 30, chiefly at $6 25@$6 30; good to fancy, $6 30@$6 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 50 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 40@$5 30
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 20@ 5 70
Extra State	6 10@ 6 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 40@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in less request, at about former rates. Sales reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 65 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 65@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 60@$5 90 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 25@$4 35 for Southern; $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.: sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet at from $3@$3 25 ℘ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 50@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 60@ 5 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheons	21 00@ —

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively light stock and held with much firmness, but has been in quite moderate request, as buyers, particularly for shipment, have not been willing to operate freely on the basis of asking prices, though toward the close the sharp decline in ocean freights tended to facilitate the execution of orders and to enable sellers to maintain their position as to values. The limited export business reported was on the basis of $1 50 for very good Amber (Winter) Western, and $1 43½@$1 44 for strictly prime new crop No. 2 Spring, afloat. The dealings in other kinds have been unimportant, having been confined to job lots within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 47½@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 44@$1 52, chiefly at $1 49@$1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, nominally at $1 45@$1 48; No. 2 do. at $1 43@$1 44 for prime afloat; old Spring at $1 30@$1 38; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State nominally at $1 44@$1 52; new Red and Amber Southern nominally at $1 44@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 75c.@80c. for new Mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice; 76½c.@82½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 80c.@87c. for White do.; 72½c.@75c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at from 85c.@$1 for poor ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley continues in slack request at former rates; sales, 7,100 bushels, including Canada West part at $1 05@$1 12, and State at 85c.@90c. ℘ bushel. Barley-malt has been in limited demand at steady rates, including Canada at $1@$1 20 and State at 85c.@$1 05 ℘ bushel. Oats have been very quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels at 58c.@62c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 58½c.@62½c. from track and afloat, for new Mixed Western, 60c. for do. in store, 60½c.@61½c. for State, 61c.@62c. for Pennsylvania, and 60c.@63c., for track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,286 bbls. Flour, and 30,136 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,084 bbls. Flour, and 7,742 bushels Wheat for Glasgow. The week's exports have been 17,030 bbls. Flour, 146,129 bushels Wheat, and 14,446 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet since our last at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand at former rates, ranging from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, 4c.@8c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 278 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 34,258 Hides: sales, 26,720 Hides and 125 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 4,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10@12 lbs., 27½c.@28c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; 4,750 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,050 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,150 Dry Sisal, &c., 20 lbs., private terms; 270 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Port-au-Platt, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 1,900 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 45 lbs., 12¼c., gold, selected; 800 Wet-salted Falkland Island, 45 lbs., private terms; 1,850 Wet-salted Texas, 60@65 lbs., private terms; 1,600 City Slaughter, 60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; 125 bales Slaughter Cow, (to arrive,) 8@14 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 98,350 Hides and 537 bales, (same time last year, 77,800 Hides and 680 bales,) as follows: 59,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 4,800 Dry Central American, 2,800 Dry Minas, 700 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 1,750 Dry Porto Cabello, 4,000 Dry Mexican, 6,500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 500 Dry and Salted Port-au-Platt, 10,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 4,200 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, 4,000 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 187 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

Annual Imports of Hides into this Port since 1848.

1848	272,654	1856	1,715,900	1864	1,787,920
1849	1,229,727	1857	1,796,753	1865	1,771,141
1850	1,483,205	1858	1,901,837	1866	1,941,016
1851	1,366,030	1859	2,340,268	1867	2,646,229
1852	1,437,200	1860	1,633,639	1868	2,321,222
1853	1,259,300	1861	1,164,614	1869	2,990,377
1854	1,579,995	1862	1,779,778	1870	3,084,323
1855	1,550,000	1863	1,785,639		

MOLASSES—The demand has been mainly for New-Orleans, of which 315 bbls. have been disposed of, part at auction, at 68c.@72c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds have been dull and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 45c.@73c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less urgent request and less buoyant in price; sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls. Strained at about $2 25; the current quotations having been $2 25@$2 30 ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,057 bbls.; exports, 1,042 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but steady, at 48½c.@49c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; sales, 104 bbls., in lots; receipts, 392 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 20@$8 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—A livelier inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, at equal to 13c. for early delivery, ℘ gallon; some 10,000 bbls. have been reported as having been sold within a few days for prompt and forward delivery. The offerings are on a limited scale. Shipping Crude has been in demand at 17c.@17½c. here, and 16c.@16½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 200 bbls. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries have been in fair request and quoted strong at equal to $3 35, and Lower at $3 55@$3 60 ℘ bbl. Refined has been in light stock and moderate request at firmer and buoyant prices; sales, 1,700 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24c., closing with this rate bid, and 24½c.@24¾c. asked. At Philadelphia, business was checked by scant offerings and increasing firmness of holders; the current quotations for Standard White were 23½c. for prompt delivery, 23c. for the balance of the month, 23¾c. for February, and 24c.@24¼c. for March, ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 900 bbls. The export clearances hence included 251,137 gallons Crude Petroleum for Antwerp. And from Philadelphia, 2,125 gallons Refined for Demerara. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, within a range of 28c.@29½c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been inquired for at 9½c. in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly, and has been quoted rather stronger in price, but has not been active. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 510 bbls. at $20@$20 25, chiefly at $20 for new Mess; $16@$17 25 for new Prime and Extra Prime, and $20 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted on the basis of $19 87½@$20, chiefly at $20, for Western Mess, seller January, February and March; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at about previous figures. We now quote the range at from 7¾c.@8c., chiefly at 7¾c. for Western, and 8c.@9c. for City. Cut-meats have been in fair request at about previous quotations; sales have been reported of 430 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in demand at steady prices; sales, 825 bxs., for prompt and forward delivery, at 11¼c. for City Short Clear; 11c. for City Long Clear; 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Western Short Clear; 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Short Rib, ℘ lb. Lard has been quoted about steady, with a somewhat better demand noted for prompt delivery, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11¾c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 11¾c.@12c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 450 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January at 12⅛c. and February on private terms. The bids for February were on the basis of 12¼, with 12⅜c. asked, and for March at 12½c., with 12⅝c. asked. Beef has been in request and firm; sales have been reported of 285 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in fair demand at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 175 tcs. Beef Hams have been salable and steady at $28@$30 50 for large and job lots, ℘ bbl.; sales, 195 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at uniform quotations; State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,186 pkgs. Cheese has been inactive at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 95 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active since our last, at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 1,082 hhds. Cuba and Demerara at from 9¾c.@12c., chiefly Cuba at from 9¾c.@9⅞c.; 440 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8¾c.@10⅛c., and 436 boxes Havana at from [illegible] ℘ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades [illegible]@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from [illegible]@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¼c.@10⅜c. ℘ lb. Refined continue in moderate demand, ranging from 11¼c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.@14¼c.; A's, 13⅛c.; B's, 13¾c.@[illegible]; Extra C's, 13c.@13¼c., and Yellow, 11⅞c.@[illegible].

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been moderately sought after at uniform prices; sales since our last, 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅜c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c.; also small lots of Stearine at 9c.@12c., and of Grease at [illegible].

WHISKY—Has been in light demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 175 bbls., in small lots, at 90½c.@91c. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 752 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market, and rates have been generally weak and irregular, showing a sharp decline in the instance of Grain for British ports, by sail and steam. The offerings of Produce of all kinds have been on a restricted scale, while the supply of room available has been more liberal. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 450 bales of Cotton at 7-16d., by steam, at which rate room was offered pretty freely; and at 5-16d. by sail, ℘ lb; 1,700 bbls. Flour, by steam, @3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Wheat at 7d., by steam, and 6¼d. by sail, ℘ bushel; 475 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, by steam, at 45s.@50s. ℘ ton. An American ship, of 1,366 tons register, was placed on the berth by the owners for general cargo. For London, equal to 120 tons Provisions, &c., were taken on private terms. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8¼d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 417 tons register, with equal to 3,400 quarters Wheat at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ℘ quarter, and a Swedish bark, (which recently discharged a cargo of Rio Coffee at Baltimore,) with equal to 2,700 bbls. Oil, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl., or 3d. ℘ bbl. less if to a direct port. For Antwerp, 150 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, 350 pkgs. Provisions, 1,100 bags Clover-seed, and some Coffee, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ℘ ton; also, an American bark, 663 tons register, placed on the berth, by the owners, for general cargo. Petroleum vessels were less eagerly sought after, owing partly to the difficulty of purchasing oil for early delivery. One or two medium-sized vessels were rumored as having been taken at the market rates, but particulars were not given

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LE PETIT FAUST. Leading characters by Mlle. Lea Silly, Mlle. Montaland and M. Girrebeuck.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Miss Mary Wells.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
SOCIAL AND MUSICAL REUNION of the members of the National Guard.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from near Paris, on Friday, at noon, says that Forts Issy and Vanvres have been silenced, and, according to a London telegram, the bombardment of the other forts promises to be equally effective. A Versailles dispatch says the forts were only temporarily silenced. The King of Prussia telegraphs that his losses so far, in the bombardment of Issy and Vanvres, are seventeen killed and wounded. Letters from Paris, received in London, to the 4th, indicate danger of riots. The German bombardment to the south of Paris opened on Tuesday on Forts Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge, the French intrenchments Villejuif and Point Joru, and the French gun-boats on the Seine; and the bombardment on the north-east front was continued energetically, in spite of a heavy fog. A London dispatch reports that already the casemates of Fort Rosny, on the north, have been destroyed. The German heavy guns at Meudon, south-east of Paris, and all the other batteries in that direction, were on the 6th in position and ready for use, and probably before this have opened fire.

On the Loire, Gen. CHAUZY has repulsed several unimportant attacks by the Germans. His force is reported to be 200,000 strong and ready for action. A Bordeaux dispatch says the Germans on Friday attacked the French at Villechauve and other places, and forced the lines at Neuville, but the French took the offensive at night and reoccupied all their positions, the Germans retiring toward Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. The Germans on the Le Mans line are menacing Nogent-le-Rotron. The Versailles telegrams on this subject say the engagement near Vendome resulted in the repulse of the French. CHAUZY's army is said to be advancing in two columns. The main body is at Laloup and the other at Vendome. The Duke of MECKLENBURG occupies the lines between Blois and Vendome and Laloup and Veneuil.

The Germans on the Upper Oise in the north are retiring on Mézières. A Havre dispatch says 10,000 Germans were defeated near Jumiges. Gen. ROY's division is said to be retreating, having been beaten by the Prussians on the 4th, on the left bank of the Seine. Late advices from the east represent that there are 40,000 French near Rioz, a town about midway between Vesoul and Besançon; and that the enemy had been repulsed in a reconnoissance north of Rioz. The Germans under WERDER, according to Versailles dispatches, defeated a French force in a recent encounter, taking 200 prisoners.

The Berlin Press compliment the English for "their temperate tone in discussing the collier affair on the Seine." The French war steamer, recently off Queenstown, has arrived at Falmouth. A heavy English shipment of arms to the French is reported by the *Globe* newspaper.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A London telegram says the Conference will certainly meet before the end of January. M. FAVRE's refusal is not considered final, but the Conference will assemble whether France is represented or not. A "semi-official" announcement in London says it is impossible to fix a time, ostensibly on the ground of French non-representation, but, it is said, in reality because Russia has formally notified England that the Black Sea clause of the treaty is already abrogated by the act of the Czar, and that the Congress cannot change the decision. The King of Holland, in a proclamation to the people of Luxembourg, assures them of his unwavering attachment, and also that their independence will be maintained, as guaranteed by the chief European Powers. ....In the Spanish Cabinet SAGASTA takes the portfolio of Finance and Interior, and SERRANO is to be Minister of War and President of the Council....An election for the North German Reichstag has been ordered in Wurtemberg....It is denied that any alliance between Austria and France is in negotiation ....Materials for the Honduras interoceanic railroad are now loaded at British ports....The Greek brigands, to the number of seventy, encountered a Turkish force near the frontier, and were defeated with the loss of twenty killed. The Turks were in pursuit of them. NOEL, the Englishman accused of complicity in the massacre by the Greek brigands, has given himself into custody.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House there was a general debate, the principal subject of which was the condition of political affairs in Arkansas. Mr. ROGERS, of that State, charged the Republican Party with frauds in the late election, implicating the Governor in certain alleged corrupt proceedings. Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, defended Gov. CLAYTON from these charges, and a debate followed on the proper construction of the provisions of the Constitution of Arkansas, disfranchising citizens who had taken part in the rebellion. Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, made a speech on the dangers of Chinese immigration, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL.

Five inches of snow fell at Washington yesterday, and produced good sleighing.

A grand bazaar in aid of the families of French soldiers killed in the present war will commence at Washington on Wednesday next, and promises to be very successful.

Rev. WILLIAM WISNER, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, formerly of Ithaca, died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Saturday morning, at the advanced age of 89.

Work on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad has been suspended until the action of the Massachusetts Courts shall be ratified by those of Connecticut.

The United States steamer *Saginaw*, of the Pacific Squadron, went to pieces on an island in the Pacific Ocean on the 14th of November. Several of the officers were drowned on the 18th of December attempting to land at the Sandwich Islands, after a perilous trip of a month in reaching them. A vessel was dispatched to the rescue of the rest of the crew, with what result is still as yet unknown.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated, on Saturday, for his third term of office, and delivered his annual Message to the Legislature.

GIGLIO and BONIVO, convicted of killing LUGI GHERALDINI, was sentenced at Boston, Saturday, the former to six years, and the latter to four years in the State Prison.

A contract has been made by the North Pacific Transportation Company for carrying the mails once a month, for twenty years, from New-Zealand and intermediate points, to San Francisco. New-Zealand pays a subsidy of $300,000 a year for the service.

St. John's Catholic Church at Philadelphia held special services, in commemoration of its patron saint, yesterday, which were largely attended.

The Boston House at Georgetown, Colorado, said to be the best hotel in the Territory, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

An act passed the Congress of Mexico on the 13th of December, conceding to the Tehuantepec Railway Company the right to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and operate the same for ninety-nine years.

Miss VINNIE REAM's statue of LINCOLN was privately exhibited at Washington on Saturday. Much admiration of the work was expressed by the favored few who saw it.

The schedule adopted by the Railroad Convention, just adjourned at Atlanta, Ga., reduces the time from New-York to New-Orleans from ninety-six to seventy-seven hours.

A litigation has just been begun in Oregon involving the ownership of the Central Railroad of that State and the division of property amounting to $9,000,000.

How the Democrats Love Honest Elections.

The first party movement of the Tammany Ring in the Legislature is to remove the only legal protection the people have against unlimited frauds on the ballot. The Legislature has only been in session a few days, and, already, bills have been introduced into both Houses for the repeal of the Registry law of this City. Last Winter, when the Tammany leaders were seeking the aid of Republicans in the Legislature to help them pass their new charter, they professed, among other things, to be anxious to put a stop to the election frauds in this City, which they freely admitted had become so enormous as to threaten the very existence of republican government. They were willing to join the Republicans in adopting the most stringent safeguards against the recurrence of these frauds in future, and their professions and promises in this behalf were mainly instrumental in securing the support of their opponents to their scheme for remodeling the City Government. TWEED and other leading Democrats in the Senate assented to whatever provisions the Republicans saw fit to propose for the better security of the ballot, and as a pledge of their good faith offered to pass, and actually did pass, the new Election law before they put the charter upon its third reading. These pledges silenced opposition from the Republicans, especially as they were backed by Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS and poor PETER COOPER. Mr. SANDS on that occasion acted as the sponsor of the Ring, and who could think of doubting his word?

The basis of this new Election law was the Registry law, and nearly all its valuable features, thus adopted with the assent of both parties, and under a solemn compact between them, were in the form of amendments to that law. The repeal of the Registry law, therefore, is substantially a repeal of the Election law, and would be a gross breach of faith on the part of the Democracy, besides being a violation of the compact by which they secured the passage of their charter.

It is not likely, however, that these considerations will have any weight with a majority of Democrats in the Legislature, and they are only suggested here to show the folly, not to say stupidity, of Republicans entering into any agreement, bargain, alliance or compact whatever with the Democratic Party in the Legislature or elsewhere, as long as it remains under the control of Tammany Hall. They have invariably been cheated in all such bargains heretofore, and they will continue to be cheated in every alliance which they may be foolish enough to make with such an enemy. The Tammany Ring find it necessary for their purposes to abolish the Registry law, just as they found it necessary to "count out" the Republican Assemblyman from this City; and they will do it, regardless of any pledges made by them last Winter, when they had other purposes to accomplish. The Registry law, as amended by the last Legislature and as enforced at the last election, has proved an effectual barrier against repeating, and this is what Tammany will never submit to. When she promises the rural Democrats in State Convention, as TWEED did at Rochester, that the City will give seventy-five thousand Democratic majority, she wants to make good her word, and not have her twenty thousand repeaters "spotted" through Republican impertinence in scrutinizing the registry. It will, therefore, be useless to protest against the repeal of the Registry law. It is doomed. But the Republicans in the Legislature may do a service to their party by introducing a judicious but stringent law for the prevention of frauds on the ballot, and thus test the sincerity of the Democracy in their professed desire to secure honest elections. We have no hope that such a law, or, indeed, any law that would be effective, will receive the support of a single Democrat in either house, but it would show the public who are, and who are not, really desirous of protecting the purity of the ballot. At any rate, the Republicans of the Assembly have the warrant of Gov. HOFFMAN for making the effort. In his fierce tirade against the Congressional law with which he closes his annual Message, the Governor says that "if elections are not honest they should be made so by the force of public opinion and by law." That elections are not honest in the City of New-York everybody knows, and it is equally clear that what the Governor calls "public opinion" will never make them honest unless it is embodied in the form of law. It is useless to wait for the Democracy to frame a law for that purpose; such a thing has never been done in the history of the party. It therefore remains for the Republicans to make the attempt once more, and see what support they will get from the Democrats in the Legislature, or from their plausible figurehead in the Executive chair.

Lastly, we must once more repeat that while poor PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association are allowed to go about giving *their* pledges that the Tammany thieves are really acting in good faith toward the public, we need not expect much help from them. NATHANIEL SANDS is quite as mischievous in his smaller way as PETER B. SWEENY; last Spring he inveigled PETER COOPER into indorsing the Ring, and thus silenced much opposition. He has doubtless carried on the same game since, although not with the same success—and this is the man who is the head, middle, and tail of the Citizens' Association, Mr. PETER COOPER being nothing but a soft-tempered, soft-hearted, and not particularly hard-headed dupe.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has recently communicated to the public his own narrative of his negotiations in reference to the *Alabama* claims. His letter also contains his legal opinion upon the question, whether the American claimants have a right to urge their private claims on the English Government. We have no question that when the mere feeling aroused by this difference between the two Governments has passed away, Mr. JOHNSON will stand much higher as negotiator and statesman than he does now. For the present, he is a man who has ruined himself publicly by having talked at too many dinners. The Government and people dispatched him, as an astute lawyer and able public man, to negotiate a difficult question with a much-disliked opponent. His duties he never forgot, but, unfortunately, he forgot the feelings of his principal. Taking a lawyer-like view of the quarrel—perhaps a little melted by the skillful social attentions of the highest classes of England—he greeted the enemies, who a few years before had hardly words contemptuous and bitter enough to express their dislike of the Great Republic, with the heartiness of friends long estranged, now suddenly and providentially reconciled. He poured out genial praise upon the British aristocracy; he passed even the bounds of compliment in landing our just converted adversaries; he hobnobbed with the most notorious pro-Southern of the English nobility, and was as cordial with our bitterest enemies as with our long-tried friends. Forgetting that we had just come out of a life-and-death struggle, and that the popular blood was yet hot with it, he ventured, as a representative of the Republic, to grasp hands with those who had perpetually aimed at its destruction, and already rejoiced at its approaching ruin.

No doubt the old lawyer had an object in his campaign of public dinners, and his almost fulsome compliments. Amid all his fine eulogies upon England's glory, over the after-dinner port, and all his ecstatic pictures of the future, when the lion and the eagle should live in blissful amity, he always had an eye to business. He was, in reality, pressing his client's claims. He knew that these public effusions would have an effect on the British Cabinet. He soon discovered that the popular feeling was strongly in favor of even a pecuniary settlement of the *Alabama* claims, if they were adjudged to be equitable. He skillfully obtained at his various ovations, strong expressions of this feeling, and subsequently made use of this popular sentiment in his negotiations. But in all this, though very astute as a lawyer, he undoubtedly somewhat forgot his position as Minister. So sensitive was popular feeling here in regard to the British tone toward us during the war, that the public would undoubtedly have rather lost the thirteen millions claimed forever than have had a word uttered by our agent of welcome and good will to those who had so incessantly vilified us. And to have our Ambassador apparently flatter our enemies for the sake of securing better terms, was insufferable to the people. Mr. JOHNSON's speeches sickened Americans of the whole negotiation. If he had obtained fifty millions damages, it would have been the same. And, on the other hand, had he openly avoided all intercourse with the British pro-Southern leaders, or even politely snubbed men like Mr. ROEBUCK or Mr. LAIRD, his "convention" would have met a very different fate.

And yet it is doubtful now whether Mr. SCHENCK or any other Minister will ever secure more favorable terms than did Mr. JOHNSON. From first to last our much-abused Ambassador conducted his negotiations skillfully, and secured his and Mr. SEWARD's great objects. The claims were to be referred to an impartial umpire, who would undoubtedly have given us a fair compensation. The question on which the British Government held out for a long time was on the reference of the acknowledgment of belligerency to a tribunal of arbitration. Even this, however, under Mr. JOHNSON's arguments, it was agreed should be referred to arbitration. Other points, also of minor importance, were conceded by the British Government, and we seemed to be having everything our own way. As the echoes of the opposition to the treaty, however, began to return to England, and Mr. JOHNSON gathered (though never officially) that our Government was dissatisfied, because its own claims of injury were not to be referred to arbitration, as well as the private claims, he again secured from the conciliatory British Minister an informal concession of reference also of these possible claims to the umpire. Nothing seems to have been omitted in this treaty, except "the acknowledgment of negligence," of which the President has spoken in his messages, or a kind of apology by the British Government for permitting the *Alabama* to escape, and for her reception in British ports. But, as Mr. ADAMS recently pointed out, "great nations do not apologize before a difference is adjudicated." The mere fact of willingness to refer the case to arbitration is acknowledgment sufficient. To demand more seems to belong to feeling rather than wisdom.

New-Jersey Politics.

The next session of the New-Jersey Legislature will open at the Capitol, at Trenton, tomorrow. In the Senate the Republicans have three majority, and in the Assembly eight majority, giving them control of both Houses, and of all the legislation of the session. The caucus will be held on Tuesday morning for the selection of officers, and the indications are that Mr. BETTLE, of Camden, will be President of the Senate, and Mr. CONDIT, of Essex, Speaker of the Assembly, with Mr. BABCOCK, of Middlesex, Secretary of the Senate, and Mr. REEVES, of Burlington, Clerk of the Assembly. Gov. RANDOLPH's Message will probably be sent in on Tuesday afternoon, and will give the usual review of the affairs of the State. The financial condition is understood to be very favorable, the last Legislature having levied increased taxes upon the various counties for current expenses. The State Prison, which has heretofore been a heavy expense to the State, under the management of the Supervisors is nearly self-sustaining, having cost last year only about $4,000 more than the income from the labor of the prisoners. During the year a new wing has been built for the accommodation of the prisoners, and other improvements have been made, adding to the comfort of the unfortunate inmates. The military affairs are understood to be satisfactory, and the Adjutant-General, (Mr. STRYKER,) in his annual report, "refers in flattering terms to the flourishing condition of all the active organizations of the State, recommends the early arming of the force with improved breech-loaders, and calls attention to the gratifying results of the last annual State rifle match, and the benefits attending musketry instruction." The Lunatic Asylum needs enlarging, and efforts will be made to secure the necessary legislation to this end. The State Normal School and other educational interests are in a satisfactory condition, and on the whole the affairs of the State are prosperous.

The most important business of the session will be the election of United States Senator, and the redistricting of the State. The former will be elected on Tuesday, Jan. 24, under the provisions of the Congressional law; the latter will be a subject of careful deliberation. The latest census returns give New-Jersey about 907,000 population. In case the number of Representatives in Congress (as appears probable) is increased to 275, the number of inhabitants to each member will be about 139,000. This will give New-Jersey six members, with a fraction of 73,000, which may give it another—being an increase of two from its present representation. The State will also be redistricted for members of the Assembly—several counties losing members, and gains being made in Hudson, Essex and Union. The districts as at present constituted, both Congressional and Legislative, were made by a Democratic Legislature in 1861, with the main object of the retention of that party in power. In this they have generally been successful, having had the control of the Legislature for seven out of ten years. The Republicans, by judicious management, can strengthen the party in New-Jersey so that it will have a fair chance of success in the future.

A large amount of local legislation is to be brought before the ensuing session. The creation of several new counties is advocated by their respective residents, among others Musconetcong, from parts of Warren, Morris, Sussex and Hunterdon; of Highland, from part of Monmouth; of New-Brunswick, from parts of Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset and Union; of Palisade, from parts of Bergen and Hudson; of Centre, from parts of Mercer, Middlesex, Burlington and Monmouth; of Landis, or Vineland, from parts of Cumberland, Atlantic, Gloucester and Salem; and of Orange, from the township of Essex. The railroad corporations are also gathering their forces. The Erie Company, which runs across the State, last year secured an act for the exemption of a large amount of property in Jersey City from taxation, by which some fifty thousand dollars is saved annually. Efforts will now be made to secure its repeal. The late "tunnel" warfare between the Erie and the Delaware and Lackawana Company will also come before the Legislature. The proposed "air-line" road across the State, which was defeated last year, and the construction of various roads for local travel, will be pressed. Applications are also noticed for bank charters under State laws, and the charter of innumerable turnpike companies and corporations. An effort will also be made to secure an act to make labor a lien on railroads, arising from the defrauding of a large number of laborers by subcontractors during the past year.

Life Insurance Management.

The directors of the Great Western Life Insurance Company have acquiesced in the conclusions reached by the State Superintendent, and its affairs now pass into the hands of a receiver. It is not easy to see how this result could have been avoided without destroying the only guarantees our legislation affords for solvency and good management. According to the Superintendent's report, the capital of the Company has been entirely absorbed, and, exclusive of the liability on account of capital stock, there is an excess of liabilities over assets of $26,120. The latter fact demonstrates the inability of the Company, with its assets, to reassure its outstanding risks—the only real test of solvency in life insurance.

The statement of the Company's counsel, in Court, not only does not weaken the Superintendent's report, but actually furnishes additional justification for his action, and, moreover, exhibits the general looseness which has characterized official examinations of its affairs. Thus, it is alleged that "heretofore the Superintendent of Insurance has always allowed as a cash asset moneys advanced"—should it not be paid?—"to agents as commissions, amounting in this case to $60,008 57." Such a practice is almost inconceivable. Agents' commissions are a part of current expenditure, affecting the cost of business, but having no more relation to assets than salaries, rent or taxes. Again, it is pleaded that hardship is inflicted because of the "putting down of office appointments at auction prices, instead of at cost as heretofore." If, as may be fairly assumed, the same rules have been acted upon in estimating the assets of insurance companies generally, there is an evident necessity for revising the accounts of other companies than those of the Great Western. Still further, it is insisted that the insolvency of the Company is of very recent growth. "By our last yearly showing," the counsel declares, "the Company was more than solvent," and its present unfortunate condition is, by implication, attributed to an unusually heavy rate of mortality during the year just closed. That mortality, we are told, consumed eighty per cent. of the entire capital. Now, as the Great Western only commenced business in 1866, it is more than probable that this excess of the death-rate was a consequence of carelessness in the acceptance of risks; and this carelessness may be not unreasonably attributed to the reckless competition for business which is at this moment one of the worst features of life insurance management. On the other point—the period from which the insolvency dates—official figures show that the Company was barely solvent a year ago. On the 31st December, 1869, its assets were set down at $536,908 32, while the net present value of its policies was $439,069 49—showing a surplus of $97,838 83. But the surplus as thus presented was a delusion. For the commissions and other charges of the Company had not been deducted from its reported reserve, and as these amounted to $96,673, including net cost of guarantee capital, it follows that its entire surplus at the period referred to as one of solvency did not exceed $1,165. That was about as narrow a margin as can well be imagined. Besides, the general wastefulness of the management is made apparent by the undue proportion of expenditure to income. The gross receipts were $205,332; the gross outgo, $132,294, of which sum $95,523 represented actual expenses, excluding dividend on guarantee capital.

Let it not be supposed that the Great Western Company, twelve months ago, stood alone in its rate of expenditure. We cull from official documents a few facts illustrative of this remark—designating the companies by number instead of by name, but premising that they are all of New-York.

	Gross Income.	Gross Premium Receipts.	Gross Expenditures.	*Actual Expenses.
A	$146,855	$127,944	$107,704	$70,158
B	53,314	47,060	52,181	52,113
C	170,566	143,837	110,440	91,162
D	743,366	677,028	454,505	177,883
E	172,328	156,424	109,301	98,630
F	123,262	110,778	82,724	77,842
G	6,273,012	5,773,915	3,583,188	1,032,546
H	205,082	177,721	123,700	8[illegible],626
I	133,933	125,582	108,278	85,781
J	2,330,067	1,786,721	1,246,035	313,773
K	15,494,141	13,297,802	8,189,024	1,638,008
L	171,192	163,815	134,660	96,356
M	405,545	354,321	268,883	164,057
N	5,984,377	5,104,641	3,572,290	1,024,318
O	1,955,268	1,694,742	1,359,057	398,840
P	128,704	115,215	76,092	61,960
Q	978,031	707,478	516,839	171,150
R	1,208,993	1,127,102	785,755	316,220
S	598,292	531,609	327,445	149,543
T	184,979	169,500	146,061	104,732

*Excluding dividends on guarantee capital.

The exhibit is a startling one, and indicates the point at which reform must begin if life insurance companies are to retain public confidence. Nor is extravagant management confined to this City. New-Jersey supplies a company, which, with a gross income of $6,594,836, paid out $3,741,776—actual expenses being $696,057; Connecticut another, having an income of $4,034,485, and expending $2,044,165, of which $545,253 indicates actual expenses; and Ohio another, which, with an income of $187,253, contrived to get rid of $144,311, not less than $81,217 being actual expenses.

We cite these figures simply to show that the tendency of life insurance management now-a-days is to purchase business at too heavy a cost. It is not enough to say in reply that the companies, with all their expenditures, are yet solvent—that is to say, that the net assets exceed the net liabilities. This is true of all the companies in the list, if the capital be included in the reserve; otherwise, it is not true of several of them. For example, out of the companies we have referred to, one has $201,502 of actual reserve, excluding capital, while the reserve as computed should be $360,447. Another has $139,797, while it should have $174,563. Another has $1,214,099, the required reserve being $1,218,797. A fourth (not in our list) has but 73.73 per cent. of its required reserve; a fifth, 68.07 per cent.; a sixth, 87 per cent.; a seventh, 75 per cent.; an eighth, only 57 per cent.; a ninth, 64 per cent.; a tenth, 61 per cent. It is evident that there are other companies than the Great Western whose condition should receive Superintendent MILLER's attention. Of course, the Great Western has eaten up its capital, while the others retain theirs. In life insurance, however, stockholders' capital is of little value as a guarantee fund. The only adequate protection for policy-holders is the fund formed by the accumulation of the premium reserve.

MINOR TOPICS.

We trust our readers will not forget the meeting for the celebration of Italian unity, to be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. There is probably no Democratic politician of this City who would dare to be present at it—the real rulers of the community being very much opposed to any reduction of the Pope's power. But those who have a true sympathy with the cause of liberty, ought to take great pride in affording all the encouragement they can to that party in Italy which has made so gallant a struggle for freedom. The cause of Irish liberty can find numbers of enthusiastic adherents at any time, but when it comes to expressing sympathy with a people who are anxious to throw off the Papal yoke, it is not so easy to get up a public meeting. Let us hope that independent men enough will be found next Thursday to render the meeting worthy of the event it is designed to honor.

The public is much indebted to Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, for the fearless manner in which he has done his duty in reference to the great fraud committed by FISK and GOULD in closing the books of the Erie Railroad prior to the last election. The Judge decided that the claim set up by the Erie swindlers was illegal, and gave judgment against them. Slowly but surely, justice is overtaking GOULD, FISK and their accomplices. Every dog has his day—and they have pretty nearly finished theirs. The defrauded stockholders have only to persevere, acting under the advice of able and honest lawyers, and they will, in the end, succeed in ousting JAMES FISK, JR., and all his gang from the control of the road. A few rascals will thus meet with their deserts, and a great scandal will be brought to an end.

It is evident that the session of Congress will not be allowed to close without a grand effort of the speculators to appropriate large slices of the unoccupied national domain. Bills have been introduced, and others are talked of, providing for lavish donations of land, nominally in aid of railroads, but really to enrich organized schemers. Every member who has a bill of this sort in charge pretends to find special reasons in its behalf. There never was any scheme of public plunder which wholly lacked plausibility; but no public consideration can justify additional railroad land grants, whatever the pretense on which they are urged. We look for a union of the forces interested in the plans before Congress, and a desperate attempt to push them through. The country will not forget the members who identify themselves with projects which no political party can afford to carry.

From the outbreak of the Russian difficulty, we have expressed the opinion that no "Conference" could do any good—Russia having clearly made up her mind to have her own way in the matter. The news this morning again confirms this opinion. It only remains to be seen whether England will go to war in what appears to be a very bad cause. There may be motives for war on her part which are not clearly visible—as, for instance, the discovery that Prussia and Russia are acting in concert, and have now only made the first move in the game. In that case England might do worse, as a matter of policy, than lend a helping hand to France—a course which men like Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON think she ought to have adopted after the overthrow of NAPOLEON. With Mr. GLADSTONE at the head of the Government, any very decisive or plucky policy can hardly be looked for.

Gov. STEVENSON's Message furnishes conclusive testimony as to the prevalence of organized violence in Kentucky. The armed resistance to law which for some time disgraced the State has, he declares, disappeared before the measures he employed. Still, he says, in various localities innocent citizens are subject to acts of violence, "committed by lawless persons, acting in bodies generally under cover of night"—the offenders escaping unpunished. The Governor protests against this lawlessness being ascribed to political causes,—but these alone afford any adequate explanation of the cases. The victims of the outrages are usually colored persons, or whites who have rendered themselves obnoxious by active efforts against the Democracy. The acknowledged impunity with which the outrages are perpetrated, the fact that they are perpetrated by bodies of men, and the further fact that they most abound in districts in which Democratic sentiment is all-powerful, completely neutralize the Governor's protest.

We cannot credit the report that the fisheries' question is to be settled by acquiescence in a modification of the Canadian law, without reference to the terms of the treaty, or the construction put upon it by the provincial authorities. We hope for better things. The President has raised a very important question, and one to which the experiences of the last fishing season lend more than local interest; and on every ground it is desirable that the occasion shall be used to remove long-standing sources of irritation, and to adjust the differences between American and colonial fishermen on the only enduring basis,—that of justice. The laws complained of, and the pretensions which in times past have proved so annoying, are the legitimate products of the Treaty of 1818, as interpreted by the Provinces. What is necessary is, either a common understanding, resting upon a more equitable interpretation, or a new treaty, whose terms shall not be open to controversy. Any other settlement will be a farce.

There is a movement among the colored people of Alabama in favor of migration thence to Kansas. A Labor Convention, just held at Montgomery, adopted a report favorable to the movement,—assigning as reasons the high prices at which good cultivable lands in Alabama are held, the unfitness for cultivation of a large portion of the Government lands, and the hostility to colored settlers which exists in the neighborhoods where these lands are to be obtained. By removing to the West, it is urged, more fertile lands may be had without cost, and a degree of security which is represented as unattainable among a population unfriendly to the [illegible] status of the freedman. The grounds upon which the Convention sanctioned the movement are creditable to the self-reliance and industrial aspirations of the colored people. The Southern land owners [illegible] their true interest [illegible] they drive away the best labor which is likely to be available.

The failure of the [illegible] Insurance Company of New-Haven is giving rise to ugly revelations in other cities. The Cincinnati *Chronicle* publishes [illegible] stimulate some bodies of stockholders, and a host of the insured community, into vigorous precautionary action. One company is referred to which paid out ten thousand dollars for managing fifteen thousand dollars in premiums. Another is alleged to have evaded the State law in reference to subscribed capital by taking from the stockholders' checks in payment for stock, and then handing back the checks as loans at a low rate of interest! Cincinnati, we suspect, is neither better nor worse than other cities. Chicago could tell tales quite as bad, and rather more of them. When staid Connecticut, which is known all over the continent as a great trafficker in the insurance business, cannot afford guarantees against mismanagement, like that of the Home Company, it is time for people to be inquisitive.

When the Postmaster-General again recommends to Congress the adoption of the card-postage scheme—by which we mean the transmission of open letters, written on a card, for one cent—he will not have to go to Europe for an example. The Canadian Post-office Department is about to introduce the plan into the Dominion, where it is awaited with strong expressions of popular favor. The Department will furnish the cards, stamped, and without any expectation of gain to the revenue. The convenience of the plan is so obvious, especially to the population of cities, that the subject should not be allowed to sleep at Washington, because a few representatives are unwilling to borrow an idea from other countries. It is quite bad enough that Congress entails upon the postal service a charge of some millions for the maintenance of the franking privilege.

The depression which pervades San Francisco, and a large part of California, is yielding some wholesome fruit. The rascality that has characterized the management of mining interests in that State and Nevada is being exposed with a particularity which should suggest to Eastern people the general inexpediency of risking their money in remote mining enterprises. The Lake Superior copper companies have, in their day, furnished some striking lessons upon this subject. But there is a fascination in gold and silver mining which renders warning words continually necessary. According to one San Francisco journal, there are in that city "Rings" as unscrupulous as the worst ever warmed into life by Wall-street intrigue. Really valuable mines are so manipulated that weak and distant stockholders are starved and frightened out by frequent assessments. Other stocks are "bulled" by paying dividends with borrowed money, and other devices, until a high figure is reached,—and then the operators quietly unload. Gould & Curry was run up a few years ago to $4,000 per share; the sharpers who had control sold what they had, and the price tumbled down immediately. It is now quoted at $47 50. The Crown Point, which was forced up to $140, now brings but $3. Dozens of other companies might be named which have dropped altogether out of sight,—but not until the sharpers had filled their pockets. Colorado supplies instances scarcely less notable.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The event of the week will be, without doubt, the *rentrée* of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH in "Richelieu." The first appearance of Mr. BOOTH this season will be made to-night.... At Wood's Museum, the first performance of "St. George and the Dragon" is to be given.... Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON begins an engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. He will act, of course, in "Rip Van Winkle".... No opera will be given this evening at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, but to-morrow "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be sung there.

MR. WOOLLETT'S RECITATIONS.

At the social meeting at Association Hall this evening, Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT, a gentleman who is said to possess much talent, is to give recitations from "Hiawatha," and from works of SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS and MACAULAY. Music will be supplied under the direction of Signor MORA.

Sunday Concert at the Grand Opera-House.

The second of the series of Sunday concerts, now occurring at the Grand Opera House, was given last evening. The new band of the Ninth Regiment played with a precision and sentiment it did not attain to on the occasion of a first hearing. The overtures to "Masaniello" and to "William Tell" were rendered with especially good effect. But it seems that the fresher music would be somewhat more acceptable, and we offer the suggestion in view of intended future concerts. Yesterday's programme consisted of familiar pieces only, with the exception of a composition by Mr. D. L. DOWNING, instrumentally illustrative of one of the infrequent incidents of modern travel, in shape of a pleasant journey by rail.

Annual Meeting of the Members of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mount Sinai Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, took place yesterday morning, Hon. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Vice-President, in the chair. There were not more than fifty members present, and as, according to the by-laws, seventy-five are necessary to form a quorum, the proceedings were informal. The report shows that this humane institution, which admits Jew and Gentile alike, has accomplished much in alleviating suffering during the past year, and that it is at present in a very flourishing condition. The death of its liberal patron and zealous President, BENJAMIN NATHAN, was a severe loss, but his place is now worthily filled by Hon. EMANUEL B. HART. During the year 1870, there were 774 applications for admission to the Hospital, of which were admitted 677; 50½ on an average received daily treatment; 109 consumptive cases were attended to; 600 were cured or relieved; 12 were discharged for disorderly conduct, and 42 deaths occurred. There were remaining in the Hospital, Jan. 1, 1871, 52 patients. There were also treated during the past year, as out-door patients, 1,787. The total receipts from all sources, during the past year, were $35,561 16, and the expenditures amounted to $31,368 45, leaving a balance on hand of $4,192 71. It was announced that [illegible] was realized by the grand Hebrew Fair, 75 per cent. of which is for the benefit of the Hospital, and twenty-five per cent. for the Orphan School. It is expected that the Hospital will occupy the new building which is being erected on Lexington-avenue during the present year. The Board of Directors for 1871 is composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, President; Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, Vice-President; Lewis May, Treasurer; John M. Lawrence, Honorary Secretary; J. J. Lyons, Secretary; Isaac S. Soloman, Max Stadler, Henry Gitterman, S. Somerich, Harris Aronson, Lewis Fatman, J. S. Abersaiss and A. S. Rosenbaum. Before adjourning yesterday, a discussion took place between several members in reference to the propriety of amending the by-law so as to reduce the number of persons necessary to form a quorum, and also the necessity for calling a general meeting at an early date, both of which suggestions the President said would be entertained by the Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON.

The Removal of Mr. Motley—San Domingo—Nomination to the Land Office—A Fine Fall of Snow—Latest Arrivals at the Capital—Gov. Vance's Prospects—The New-Bedford Alabama Claimants—Aid to the French Sufferers—The Pavement Celebration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President will to-morrow send to the Senate copies of the correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. MOTLEY. The correspondence will include a letter from Mr. MOTLEY, written after he left the Legation, reviewing, explaining and defending his action in refusing to resign. To this letter Secretary FISH wrote a reply, the facts in the case furnishing abundant material therefor. The publication of the correspondence will clear up this matter, which has been so much befogged, and will show that the President had abundant cause for Mr. MOTLEY'S removal, independent of Mr. SUMNER. It is alleged that Mr. MOTLEY was guilty of downright insubordination, and, in effect, defied the President to remove him.

WHAT THE ENGLISH ARE DOING AT BERMUDA.

People who object to the acquisition of San Domingo, at a cost of only $1,500,000, with 20,000 square miles of land, producing every variety of nature's most profitable articles of commerce, and a half a dozen fine harbors, will be interested in learning from the following extract what the English people are doing at the little Island of Bermuda, whose whole commerce is in early potatoes and onions. Rear Admiral LEE, of the flag-ship *Severn*, under date of Bermuda, Dec. 6, writes to the Navy Department as follows:

"Vessels disabled on our coast come here to repair and refit. England has spent and is spending much money here in fortifications and military roads, and on its dock-yard and reef-passes. The floating iron dock, built in England and towed here last Summer, at a total expense of $1,250,000, is a great success. It can dock the largest and heaviest ship in the world, can be readily used, its bottom can be conveniently cleared, and it is calculated to last half a century. Now, iron ships can be well kept on this station, and the dock-yard, which is provided with admirable buildings for the repairs and victualing of a fleet, is to be promptly provided with additional factory power to the extent of its capacity and the requirements of a fleet for repairs after battle."

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

The expectation to-night is, that the San Domingo resolution will be the chief subject of consideration in the House to-morrow. The Senate resolutions are on the Speaker's table, and to reach them will require a suspension of the rules, which can only be had by a two-thirds vote. This will be attempted first, but it is somewhat doubtful if it succeeds, unless the Democrats manifest a partisan opposition, which may consolidate the party strength of the Republicans. The Committee of Foreign Affairs will then report the resolutions as they may be agreed upon by the meeting to-morrow morning. The nine members of the Foreign Affairs Committee now here stand as follows on the resolutions now under consideration: For the resolutions, Messrs. BANKS, ORTH, JUDD, MYERS, and SHELDON, all Republicans; against them, Messrs. AMBLER and WILLARD, Republicans, and WOOD and SWANN, Democrats. If there is strength enough to suspend the rules, there will be no debate; if not, there will be an effort made to have one or two days debate, though no desire for discussion is expressed by any Republicans. In case the resolutions of the House pass instead of those of the Senate, then the subject must go back to the Senate for concurrence. In this event, Mr. SUMNER'S friends allege that he will propose concurrence by every means in his power, parliamentary or otherwise. He will object, it is said, to the reading of the resolutions more than once a day, which he can do for three several days under the rules, and it is further said he intends to talk long enough to delay the passage of the resolutions, so that the Commissioners cannot possibly report before the expiration of the present session of Congress. Mr. SUMNER cannot go further than he did on the last occasion, and he cannot do that with the impunity of that occasion. It turns out that the Democratic caucus of the other night, which tried to agree to oppose San Domingo as a party measure, was not harmonious, and such an agreement was not reached. A prominent Democratic member warned his associates that they were flying in the face of all the traditions and doctrines of the Democratic Party, and for one, he was not ready to commit himself to the proposed line of action. The principal object of the Democrats seem to be to oppose San Domingo, if it will divide the Republicans.

NOMINATION FOR THE LAND OFFICE.

The nomination for a successor to Mr. WILSON, in the Land Office, is made out, and is in the hands of the President. The day of sending it to the Senate cannot be definitely stated, but will most probably be Tuesday. There is no reason to believe the nomination will be delayed beyond this week. Serious opposition to confirmation is not anticipated.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

"The beautiful snow" began falling early in the day, and the storm has continued ever since, the whirling flakes sometimes filling the air as thickly as they ever do in Northern New-England, and accumulating on the ground with great rapidity. Fully five inches have fallen, and horse-car travel is continued with great difficulty. There has thus far been no wind and the temperature of the weather is mild. It is three years since such a snow storm has visited this city and there is every prospect that to-morrow there will be fine sleighing. Those who are fond of that sport and have turn-outs of their own, or can pay the $10 to $20 an hour demanded by the stable-keepers here, are pleased at the snow, but to other people, who are the great majority, it is as much of a horror as two feet would be to the people of New-York.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN.

Attorney-General AKERMAN returned last night, after an absence of several weeks in Georgia. There does not seem to be any foundation for the current reports that he is soon to go out of the Cabinet.

THE LATEST ARRIVALS.

The city is rapidly filling up with visitors, many of whom have business before Congress. Among the arrivals within the past forty-eight hours, are L. E. Chittenden, New-York; J. M. Francis and Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Troy; Gen. Merritt, St. Lawrence; Hon. R. P. Spaulding, Cleveland; Gen. John B. Gordon, Georgia; Edward Learned, Pittsfield, Mass., and W. O. Stoddard, Esq., formerly assistant private Secretary of President LINCOLN.

GOV. VANCE'S PROSPECTS.

Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, has been in town for a few days, looking over the chances of his admission to the Senate. The North Carolina Legislature has asked the removal of his disabilities. If that Legislature shall pursue the partisan impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN to the end of a partisan conviction, it may rely upon it that a partisan Senate will never admit a man so conspicuous for disloyalty as was Ex-Gov. VANCE. It would seem that these two matters ought to have no bearing upon each other, but they will, nevertheless.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW-BEDFORD ALABAMA CLAIMANTS.

The Committee from New-Bedford visited the Department of State, yesterday, with reference to the *Alabama* claims. Secretary FISH being confined at home by indisposition, their interview was with Assistant Secretary DAVIS. The Committee found that the Executive Department and Congressmen generally were in favor of a prompt settlement of the claims. Mr. CRAPO, in his conversation with Mr. DAVIS, urged the importance of early action on the part of this Government in the audit and payment of these claims before they became stale; that the evidence was now perfect; proofs could be easily obtained, and all needed information gathered from original sources. If a commission were appointed at once, it would prevent the allowance of fictitious and extravagant claims, and the meritorious ones would be included, which otherwise would be neglected and forgotten. He urged the desirability of the indemnity being distributed among the original sufferers rather than to speculators. If payment be made now, those who have suffered losses will receive compensation; but if delayed, the indigent and needy will be compelled to assign for a small per centage. Mr. CRAPO related instances of the hardship not only to owners, but to officers and crews of vessels burnt at sea, and alluded to the case of Capt. JAMES H. CLARK, who was returning home after a voyage of four years in the Indian Ocean with a large cargo of oil, the results of four years of toil and exposure. The earnings of himself and men for four years depended upon the safe delivery of his cargo at the home port. Within a month's sail of New-Bedford the *Alabama* destroyed his vessel and cargo, and the master and crew were put on shore upon one of the Azores, whence they proceeded, utterly destitute, to Fayal, and then, by the charity of American ship-masters, were carried to the United States. Capt. CLARK, a few months after, took command of another ship, sailed around Cape Horn, made his way into the Arctic Ocean, and while there, in the successful prosecution of his voyage, the *Shenandoah* captured and destroyed his vessel, and again his earnings were swept away, and he left in a remote part of the globe, without means of reaching his home and without provisions for his family. Mr. CRAPO represented that there were many such cases, and urged that speedy justice should be done to those men in the allowance and payment of their claims.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Between 700 and 800 national banks have already reported in response to the recent circulars of the Controller of the Currency calling for reports of their condition. At the close of business, Dec. 28, the exhibit, as far as can be seen at present, is favorable.

AID TO THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

The grand bazaar at Masonic Hall in aid of the widows, orphans, and wounded of the French Army will commence on Wednesday. The Marchioness DE CHAMBRUN is among the prominent ladies having it in charge. Liberal contributions have been received from citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. The fair will possess unusual attractions to those who are disposed to charity.

THE PAVEMENT CELEBRATION.

Large sums of money have been subscribed to render the proposed celebration on the 20th and 21st of February, in Washington, successful. Arches are to be erected over Pennsylvania-avenue, and the line of this thoroughfare illuminated on the nights of those days. In addition to fast trotting horses, it is contemplated to have a procession of trades and troops of maskers, and other public diversions; and also to invite the editors of the country to visit the city at that time, in order to have a grand reunion of the Press.

BOSTON THEATRICALS.

Complimentary Benefit to Mr. Fechter—A List of His Distinguished Admirers—Accident to Miss Carlotta Leclercq—The Future Movements of the Actor and Actress—Mr. J. W. Wallack's Reappearance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1870.

The personal friends of Mr. CHARLES FECHTER have arranged for a complimentary benefit, to be given to that gentleman at the Globe Theatre next Saturday evening, the 14th inst. The following correspondence will appear in the Sunday papers:

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

Charles Albert Fechter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Several of your personal friends, with many others, who have an interest in the drama, wish to testify their appreciation of your eminent ability as an artist, and to tender to you a complimentary benefit prior to your departure from Boston. Will it be agreeable to you to accept such a testimonial? and will you name an evening when it will be most convenient to you to meet an audience in this city on such an occasion?

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, EBEN D. JORDAN,
O. W. HOLMES, CHARLES H. DORR,
JAMES T. FIELDS, GEORGE S. HILLARD,
WILLIAM M. HUNT, T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE,
HENRY JAMES, HENRY LEE,
THOMAS G. APPLETON, LOUIS AGASSIZ,
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, JOHN H. CLIFFORD,
RICHARD H. DANA. JOHN M. FORBES.

To which letter Mr. FECHTER has made the following reply:

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: To say that the complimentary benefit you so kindly offer to tender me will prove most agreeable, is, indeed, falling short of words to express the gratitude of my heart. With *pride* I accept the testimonial so generously proposed; and its remembrance shall be treasured as the dearest of my life.

According to the programme already issued for next week, the only evening I can name is that of Saturday, the 14th inst.

Hoping this date will meet your desires, I beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your thankful servant,
CH. FECHTER.

Mr. CHENEY has granted the use of his theatre for the evening named by Mr. FECHTER, and the performance will consist of "Ruy Blas" and "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing."

ACCIDENT TO MISS LECLERCQ.

This afternoon, while Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ was locking a trunk, she broke the ligament covering the knee-pan of her right leg; and the performance of "Black and White," at the Globe, was necessarily omitted, and nearly the whole audience was turned away. Some few remained and witnessed two farces. It is not expected that her injury will interrupt the programme announced for next week.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

On leaving Boston Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERQ will go to Pittsburg, Penn., where they will open a new theatre, and it is expected that they will play a star engagement at the Boston Theatre before the close of the present theatrical season.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AT THE GLOBE.

The opening bill at the Globe Theatre, under the new régime, will consist of the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," with Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as *Juliet*, Mr. J. W. WALLACK as *Mercutio*, and Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY (probably) as *Romeo*.

FECHTER AND LONGFELLOW.

Mr. FECHTER dined this evening with Prof. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. OAKHAM.

Cheap Homes for the Million.

The pressure for quick transit to the homes of business New-York, though not yet equal to its necessity, becomes daily greater. Hitherto the desideratum has been chiefly sought to be attained by means of an underground railroad to Westchester County. It is well to consider, in competition with that project of relief, the claims of another, now attracting attention, which proposes to give us a free circuit of our grand harbor, at the same time that it both makes accessible a vast area of comparatively cheap lands, and brings the great Western and Southern railroad system directly to our wharves and warehouses.

It is claimed by gentlemen who have given the subject some attention, that all this can be effected by constructing a series of feasible bridges to connect New-York to Brooklyn, and Jersey City and the latter to Staten Island; also, that this project would open to free and easy communication more than 60,000 square acres of land immediately around the harbor, and much nearer the centres of business than any to be reached by the underground road, which would facilitate movement in one direction only.

It may be doubted if the tunnel project could be carried out for $40,000,000, whereas it is urged that all the necessary bridges of the competing plan could be constructed for half this sum. The land immediately around the harbor, not now easy of access, is comparatively cheap. Estimating the 60,000 acres at an average of $1,000, and that they will rise to $5,000 per acre (a little over $300 per city lot) on the construction of the bridges, we have $240,000,000 added to the taxable wealth of the country, yielding a revenue, at only one per cent., of $2,400,000 per annum.

But the great public advantage would be found, as already suggested, in the accessibility of homes for those who do business in this City, and who now must lose from one and a half to three hours daily in comfortless travel to and from their domiciles. With bridges across the Hudson and East Rivers, and others over the Narrows and the Kill Von Kull, the comfortable railway trains traveling thereon will be able to reach cheap homes for millions within the half hour now consumed in hanging on an omnibus strap while riding from the City Hall to Twenty-fifth-street.

Again, it would be a great desideratum to bring the termini of the railway systems of the West and South directly into the lower part of the City. An elevated railroad connecting the City ends of the proposed bridges with a series of depots would naturally follow. At these depots it would be a simple matter to load freight-cars on the street level, and then raise them by steam-elevators to the level of the tracks, thus avoiding all double handling; and these facilities could be extended indefinitely, as the growth of business should require.

These suggestions are certainly worthy of consideration. They are not ours, but we present them as the ideas of practical men, that they may have whatever influence they command for themselves in shaping or modifying public opinion as to the best methods of facilitating traffic and travel, and of securing the much-needed outlets for our overflowing City population.

A Graceful Act of Hospitality.

We are not in the habit, as our readers are aware, of chronicling private social festivities, but on Saturday evening last an act of such graceful and generous hospitality was performed that it deserves a record, and ought to be an example. Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES (partner in the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,) one of the Trustees in the Children's Aid Society, had just finished a beautiful residence on Park-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, a house known to the lovers of art for its Byzanto-Gothic style and picturesque outlines but exceedingly convenient and spacious within. Mr. JAMES conceived the generous thought of celebrating his "house warming" by opening his house that evening to all the teachers, superintendents of lodging-houses and employes of the Children's Aid Society.

There were gathered accordingly, in the elegant rooms, some seventy of these hard-working men and women, who do so much good and have so few pleasures. Every effort was made to render the evening attractive and lively to these excellent laborers of humanity.

The best amateur actor in New-York society, Mr. EDWARD M. CURTISS, performed charades, and sang comic songs till his audience melted with laughter. A distinguished professional reader, Mrs. AMES, contributed some very eloquent and effective dramatic readings, and two amateur singers, the Misses BULKLEY, rendered Italian songs and Irish ballads, with delightful effect. Mr. BRYANT was present, and introduced to the teachers, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS made a most touching conversational address to them. After four hours of talk, merriment, music, and a splendid supper, the cheerful company broke up just before midnight, thanking Mr. and Mrs. JAMES most cordially for the happiest evening in the year. Besides those mentioned there were present Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., M. K. Jesup, R. Hoe, Jr., E. P. Fabbri, John Paine, Rev. Dr. Field, Howard Potter, Geo. Cabot Ward, R. J. Livingston, A. Van Rensselaer, Judge Kirkland, Wm. A. Booth, C. E. Whitehead, and other distinguished citizens.

Such an employment of wealth and hospitality as this ought to be an example to our fortunate classes.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Proposed New Submarine Telegraph—Report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles.

As previously stated in the TIMES, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, last Thursday, Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Telegraph Affairs, &c., presented a report, to accompany the resolution of the Chamber, recommending to Congress the passage of laws facilitating the laying of a submarine telegraphic cable connecting the western coast of America with the eastern coast of Asia, and *not creating any monopoly*. The report and resolution were ordered to be printed. The following is the report:

A submarine telegraph under the Pacific Ocean forms an all-important link in a general telegraphic chain, or system, to surround the globe. This great circle may be best described and understood in segments showing their various extent by degrees of longitude. It embraces two grand divisions, each containing a continent and an ocean. The western embraces the Western Continent and the Atlantic Ocean, extending from San Francisco, in California, to Valentia, in Ireland, over 112° of longitude: while the eastern embraces the Eastern Continent and the Pacific Ocean, extending from Valentia to Shanghai, in China, over the remaining 248° of longitude, of which the Eastern Continent covers 132°, and the Pacific Ocean the remaining 116°, thus completing the entire circle of 360°. Of these two segments of this terraqueous line the first, from San Francisco to Valentia, has been finished largely, if not mainly, by the energies of the citizens of the United States. Of the remaining segment, the portion covered by the Eastern Continent is now nearly completed. Two continuous lines extend eastwardly from Valentia, one taking a northerly direction through the United Kingdom, Germany, European and Asiatic Russia, to the present temporary terminus at Kiachta, an important Russian entrepôt in Eastern Siberia, near the Chinese frontier, in north latitude 51°: while the other pursues a south-easterly course toward the equator, through France, Austria, Turkey, Persia and other Asiatic countries to Bombay in Hindustan, and thence to Point de Galle in Ceylon, near the equator in north latitude 6°, Kiachta is 116° and Ceylon 91° east from Valentia. This land line through Turkey and Persia being liable to occasional interruption in regions only partially civilized, a submarine line has also been laid from Italy through the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Sea to Bombay.

By the lines above described commercial and other messages are now regularly telegraphed without interruption from London to Kiachta and Ceylon. The charge from London to Ceylon for ten words is $10 25 in gold; from New-York to Ceylon, $15 25. The steamer letter postage from Ceylon to Hong Kong, near Canton, is thirty-seven cents, and the time of passage from fourteen to sixteen days.

The Committee have learned on good authority (the commercial agent of Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, residing at Hong Kong, and now in New-York,) that active measures are in progress for extending a submarine telegraphic line from Ceylon to Singapore, through 23° of longitude, which will probably be completed by the 1st March next. Singapore lies between 1° and 2° north of the equator, and has become an important focal point in the commerce of the East. It was founded by the British Government in 1824, and already enjoys a yearly commerce of nearly $50,000,000. The distance from Singapore to Hong Kong is about 1,400 miles, the steamer mails being carried in six days. The sub-marine telegraph line now in progress, will probably be completed within the present year or the year following. A submarine line is also in active progress from Hong Kong to Shanghai—about 1,000 miles. The newspaper *Overland Mail*, published at Hong Kong, states that the wire has all arrived, so that the speedy completion of the line is now assured. Induced by political or religious scruples, the Chinese Government has hitherto prohibited the laying any telegraphic line on their territory, so that the terminus of the line on the Eastern Continent will probably be established for a time in the light-ship at Shanghai, in the estuary of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, the great river of Eastern Asia. At this important point, the junction between the northern and southern lines will be made, through the enterprise of a Danish company at Hong Kong, now actively constructing a line on land from Kiachta about 1,400 miles to the Sea of Japan, to be extended by a line under its waters of about 800 miles to Shanghai. The completion of these lines on the Eastern Continent, in connection with the lines now established in the Atlantic and upon the Western Continent, will afford to the merchants of the United States without any line in the Pacific, a constant telegraphic communication not requiring more than three days at the utmost with every important commercial port in the civilized world north of the equator. Similar facilities will soon be extended to the Southern Hemisphere by the Australian branch, leading south-eastwardly from Singapore, across Java and Sumatra, other islands of the great Eastern Archipelago, or along their coasts into Australia as far as Melbourne in 37° south latitude. It is especially noticeable that the commerce of the United States with this interesting portion of the globe, just entering on its career of civilization, is rapidly increasing in importance. The exports of the United States to Australia alone in 1868, were $4,848,000 exceeding by one-fourth the total exports to all the nations around the Baltic, which were only $3,611,000. It must be manifest that the commercial welfare of the United States would be greatly benefited by a telegraphic line leading directly across the Pacific, while its peculiar value in war, in properly directing naval operations in those distant waters, can hardly be over-estimated. We should also bear in mind that a telegraphic line under either the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean connects the two continents, so that any interruption in one of the oceans may be remedied by the working of the line in the other.

A far higher public necessity for a line directly across the Pacific is found in the fact that the whole of the land on the American Continent over which it would be extended to the Atlantic, and thence to Europe, is subject to the sole political rule of the United States or of the adjacent maritime provinces of British America. The populations of these English-speaking portions of the world would be fully able, if consolidated by political union, or allied by proper treaties, to protect the line, whether on the land or in either of the oceans, from hostile interference. While, on the other hand, the line laid on the land of the Eastern Continent, occupying the territory of numerous nations of Europe and Asia, widely differing in language, civilization and forms of government, will be necessarily exposed to capricious and arbitrary interruption, if not to violent aggression.

Two telegraphic lines under the Pacific have been suggested to the Committee, one commencing at San Francisco, in latitude 37°, and deflecting southwardly to the Sandwich Islands, in latitude 20°, and thence trending northwardly, by way of the Midway Islands, in latitude 27° north, to Yeddo, in Japan, in latitude 35° north, and thence south-easterly to Shanghai, latitude 32°; its length will be 6,515 nautical miles. The other and more northern line will extend from San Francisco along the coast of British Columbia and Alaska, and thence near the Aleutian Islands to the eastern coast of Russia and thence along the coast of Japan to Shanghai, in China. It is claimed that this line will be shorter than that by the way of the Sandwich Islands. The Committee do not desire to pass any judgment on the merits of the two lines in question. They would only insist on the vital importance of keeping any and every telegraphic line, under the Pacific or any other ocean or sea, as far as possible free from any exclusive privilege or monopoly. The oceans and seas were created for the common use of man, and should not be exclusively appropriated by any individual or any particular nation or race. Before this intelligent Chamber of Commerce, it can hardly be necessary to advert to the transcendent importance of a world-encircling telegraphic system, diffusing through all the markets daily information of the current prices and the condition of products and cargoes. Under the widespread solidarity of commerce now rapidly coming to be recognized, any commercial facilities secured for a part become facilities for the whole. With this view the Committee have deemed it necessary to collect and present in tabular form the amount of foreign commerce of the various civilized nations, and especially of their commerce on the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The result in round numbers is a total yearly foreign commerce exceeding eight thousand millions of dollars, of which Great Britain, France and the United States have more than five-eighths. The commerce with Asia of Europe and America, on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, exceeds seven hundred millions of dollars. The particulars are contained in the tables accompanying the present report.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Meeting of the American Colonization Society—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Samson, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Rev. Dr. Orcutt.

A meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society, whose object is to colonize Africa with the people of color in this country, was held last evening at Rutger's Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue, corner Twenty-ninth-street. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was not a large attendance. Rev. Dr. SAMSON, President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., delivered the opening address. He contended that true philanthropy must recognize the fact that the spiritual and temporal interests of man are indissolubly knit together, and that to improve the race the pure Gospel of Christ must be preached, and that no people, however dark or uncivilized, should be excluded from the benign influence of Christianity. There may be moral, social and intellectual differences among men, but it was the design of the Heavenly Father to elevate and ennoble them all. His mandate was, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," and therefore all skeptical objections to the elevation of benighted Africa must be laid aside. The speaker then referred to the immense extent of Africa proper, distinguishing it from the Africa known to the Romans in the time of AUGUSTUS. It is, he said, almost to this day an immense unexplored ocean, practically cut off from the civilized world, and yet, according to the Divine command, it is to be redeemed. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hand unto God." The past history of Ethiopia and Abyssinia, and the success which has attended Christian missionaries in Africa, are indications that the fulfillment of this prophecy is not far off. The deep religious sentiment which is such a marked characteristic of the colored people of the South, should stimulate increased efforts to support the Republic of Liberia, by whose influence the millions in Africa are alone reached. And as Africa is to be redeemed, the agents to carry out such a glorious work must be the colored people of this country, who have elevated to dignity of freemen, and are rapidly advancing in education and refinement. The Colony of Liberia, which was designed by MONROE and CLAY, is rapidly outgrowing the original intentions of its founders, just as the Colony of America has long ago done. Political, mercenary, and other motives, propel men to settle in colonies, but above all the intentions of man God's purpose reigns, and He has His own wise ends to accomplish. The speaker then contended that the American Colonization Society is the only agency by which the work of evangelizing Africa can be carried out. It has sent bands of faithful, enlightened men into the heart of the African deserts, who have, in many cases, successfully opposed the vile slave trade, which was carried on in these regions, after it was stopped on the ocean. Dr. SAMSON concluded a very able address by referring to the character of the colonists, who have been sent to Liberia, and which, he said, was unjustly reflected on in the *Tribune*. While he could not claim for them perfection, there were many noble and great men among them, and the most judicious care had been used in their selection. Liberia would compare favorably with any colony that has ever been founded, and its advance has been steady, and such as to inspire its friends with bright hopes for its future history.

Rev. Dr. BENJ. J. HAIGHT, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was the next speaker, and having referred to the immense importance of the subject at the present time, argued very earnestly in favor of carrying on the missionary work in Africa by the agency of the people of color. The Episcopal Church had established a mission over thirty years ago, and although it had been instrumental in accomplishing much good, still it was at a great cost, for the lives of many noble men and women had been sacrificed by the rigors of the climate. A great effort had been made, but human nature cannot be pressed so far, and now the lesson, which the consideration of the subject teaches, is that the elevation of the African race cannot be accomplished by the white race, but that they must look for agency elsewhere. The finger of Providence clearly points to the colored men and women of America as the destined standard-bearers of the cross of Christ to their brethren in Africa. The history of Liberia is of the deepest interest, and illustrates, in all its points, the Divine purpose of introducing civilization by means of colonies. Here a fruitful seed has been planted for spreading the blessings of civilization, and in proportion as it is fostered by America and England, so shall "Ethiopia stretch forth her hands unto God." Dr. HAIGHT next spoke of the present encouraging state of the negro race in America, over a million of whom are educated, while multitudes are anxious to spread the knowledge of the Gospel, whose blessings they have experienced, among their brethren who are still shrouded in the darkness of superstition. He closed by extolling the religious fervor of the negro race, and strongly urged the claims of the Society. Amid all the darkness and ignorance in which Africa is hidden from their view, it is sufficient for them to know that millions are there living in the shadow of death, and that it is a duty incumbent on all Christian nations to use every effort to elevate and civilize them.

Rev. Dr. ORCUTT followed in a brief address, in which he detailed the many efforts put forth for African colonization from the time of Dr. HOPKINS, of Rhode Island, who, one hundred years ago, initiated the movement, to the establishment of the present Society, which, he said, combined all the elements of success, and was worthy the support of all Christian and philanthropic people.

The Proposed Reception for the Released Irish Political Prisoners.

A meeting of Irish nationalists was held, yesterday, at the armory of the First Regiment, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, for the purpose of taking measures to tender the released Irish political prisoners a proper reception on their arrival in this country, and to collect funds to relieve their immediate necessities. The meeting was not well attended, in consequence of the insufficient notice given in the Press, but it was enthusiastic. Mr. BYRNE, who was called to the chair, explained the object of the attendance, and requested that for the independence of the men whom they intended to honor, as well as for their own respect, their action be uninfluenced by political considerations. A discussion arose as to the propriety of conferring on those who had also been imprisoned in Ireland for political offenses the honor of forming themselves into a body-guard to receive their compatriots on their arrival, but it was finally dropped without any definite action. Messrs. Masterson, Dowling, Byrne, Schooley and Merrigan were appointed a committee to consult with similar committees on the best means to advance the end they had in view. It was also determined to convene a mass-meeting at an early date. A subscription list was then opened to defray current expenses, after which the meeting adjourned.

Melancholy Suicide—A Man Shoots Himself on His Wife's Grave.

On Saturday afternoon a well-dressed man, about twenty-six years of age, drove up to the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I., and, showing a ticket, was admitted to the grounds, and directed to a grave which he said was the grave of his wife. In a very few minutes the attention of the attendant was drawn to the locality by the explosion of a pistol, when it was ascertained that the man had shot himself, his body falling across the grave to which he had been directed. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner TEWKSBURY, of Hunter's Point, when the following facts were ascertained: The name of the unfortunate man was PETER SMITH. He resided at No. 60 Thorpe-avenue, Williamsburg; was a carpenter by trade; twenty-six years of age, and some weeks ago lost his wife and only child by small-pox, which has been raging in that part of Brooklyn. He has been very disconsolate, saying that he would soon meet his wife. About noon he hired a horse and buggy, saying that he was going into the country, when he deliberately drove to the cemetery and there shot himself. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

A Small Fortune Obtained by Embezzlement and Forgery—Arrest of the Secretary of the Brooklyn Refinery Company.

An arrest was made in this City yesterday morning which, in consequence of the position occupied by the prisoner, is likely to occasion much excitement. EDWARD S. STOKES, Secretary of the Brooklyn Refinery Company, at No. 32 Pine-street, was arrested yesterday at the instance of W. A. SYERS, for collecting money due the Company, and appropriating it to his own use. It is charged that STOKES procured from the Devoe Manufacturing Company three checks on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, two of them for $10,000 each, and one for $7,500, and forged the Company's signature. He then had the checks certified and deposited them in the Fulton National Bank to his own account. On the 4th inst. he withdrew $20,000, and on Saturday the remainder.

On Saturday, when the checks were presented for payment, the forgery was discovered, and Judge DOWLING being appealed to, a warrant was issued for STOKES' arrest. Mr. BYERS, Treasurer of the Company, accompanied by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, on Saturday evening, looked for the prisoner in his accustomed haunts, but without success. They visited the refinery in Brooklyn, and failing to find him there, it was presumed he had sailed for Europe. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, he was seen by a detective leaving No. 359 West Twenty-third-street. He jumped into a carriage that was waiting for him and drove rapidly off. The officer followed and traced him to a house of ill-fame in East Thirteenth-street, and from thence to the Hoffman House. Scarcely had he entered the hotel when he was confronted by Mr. BYERS, who was there awaiting information. The officers were called to arrest him, but he resisted violently. He was finally arrested, and a revolver was found upon him. From the Hoffman House STOKES was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he was committed, Justice DOWLING refusing to take bail, though the prisoner offered to procure any amount. The prisoner was placed in charge of an officer and taken to Police Headquarters, and will be brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, this morning.

McCartney, the Counterfeiter, Again.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 5.

The notorious counterfeiter, PETER MCCARTNEY, is again in the city, having arrived here Monday. He was released from the jail at Springfield, Ill., on $15,000 bail, a few days since, and is here in search of those missing bonds. Chief of Police RUFFIN has sworn by the gray beard which he could grow, if he desired, that he will find those bonds if he has to quarter all his subordinates and tear up the entire city, even including the destruction of our noble public edifices, and moreover, that he will devote the remainder of his life to this work, and leave an immense life insurance in the hands of competent commissioners to prosecute it when "his body lies moldering in the tomb." If this promise is not sufficient, the Chief is prepared to magnify it to any reasonable extent, and more than this could not be asked of any man.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner YOUNG will, to-day, hold an inquest at the German Hospital, at Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, over the body of EDWARD BREHUR, who died from injuries received by being run over by a Third-avenue car, near Seventy-ninth-street. The deceased who was aged twenty-seven years, attempted to jump from the front platform of the car and fell beneath the wheels. He was a book-keeper, and lived in East Eighty-third-street.

JOHN GREEN, who, on Saturday, gave an altered check for $1,384 in payment for a diamond ring, at STARR & MARCUS' establishment, No. 22 John-street, was yesterday fully committed for trial, at the Tombs, by Justice DOWLING. JAMES TURNBULL, book-keeper for Mr. A. E. AUSTIN, at No. 200 Chambers-street, testified that the accused obtained from him a check for $25, on the plea that he wished to send it into the country, and that the check presented by GREEN was this one altered to the larger figure.

WM. F. WARNER, who was arrested for having stolen $4,300 worth of railroad bonds, belonging to Messrs. WHITNEY & WARNER, of Nashua, N. H., by whom he was employed as book-keeper, was, yesterday, taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and discharged, the members of the firm declining to make complaint. The junior partner of the firm is father of the accused.

HORACE WATERS, No. 54 Chrystie-street, was, on Saturday night, attacked near his own door, by two unknown men, who knocked him down, kicked and beat him, and one of them cut him on the nose with some sharp instrument, causing a serious wound. The villains then fled.

ERNST MULLER, who, on Saturday night, beat his wife on the head with a window-shade roller, at No. 231 Bowery, was yesterday committed to the Essex Market Prison by Justice SCOTT, to await the result of the woman's injuries.

THOMAS MCGUIRE, who had been complained of by Police Commissioner THOMAS J. BARR, residing at No. 31 West Thirtieth-street, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 45 West Thirtieth-street, was yesterday held to bail by Justice COX in the sum of $1,000.

WM. REARDON and JOHN DWYER, who the Police say are thieves, were on Saturday arrested by Officer COMBS, of the Seventh Precinct, having in their possession a very handsome wolf-robe, which they are supposed to have stolen. They were committed by Justice SCOTT.

FRANK J. DEVLIN was yesterday committed by Justice COX for having cut ANDREW J. COCHRANE, of No. 221 Thompson-street, in the side with a razor, causing a severe wound.

Hon. MARK D. WILBER will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Spring-street Church, near Varick-street, this evening. His subject is "Pictures."

JAMES STRICKLEY, alias "Beast," colored, an escaped convict, who was sentenced some time ago, for a term of years, for a burglary in Broome-street, was, last evening, arrested in the Eighth Ward.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the apartment of LOUIS EWING, at No. 430 East Fifteenth-street, caused by the burning of a Christmas-tree. In extinguishing the fire, EWING was slightly burned about the head and face. While on the way to the fire, Hook and Ladder trucks Nos. 3 and 7 collided at Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street, smashing a lamp-post and damaging both trucks. MICHAEL MCEVOY, driver of No. 3, was thrown off and received a serious cut on the head.

A very interesting meeting was held at the Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, last night, at which there were over sixty boys present. They were suitably addressed by Judge KIRTLAND and Messrs. ROOSEVELT and HOWE. The attention of the poor boys who find a temporary home here is marked, evidencing that those gentlemen who take so kindly an interest in them are not laboring in vain. In no part of the City is an institution of this sort more needed than in the Sixteenth Ward, and the Children's Aid Society did the right thing in planting one of their lodging-houses in this locality.

A fire occurred early yesterday in the basement of No. 44 Washington-place, occupied by J. M. PURDY, causing damage to furniture and effects to the amount of $800; not insured. The building, owned by JOHN LAYTON, was damaged $1,000.

JOHN FOWLER'S carpenter-shop, at No. 544 Pearl-street, was damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the amount of $500. Insured.

JOHN MCCORMACK was yesterday committed by Justice COX for having stolen a clook valued at $30 belonging to GEORGE S. MINTNER, of No. 96 Spring-street.

A Lodge of Sorrow by Geo. H. Peiry Lodge F. and A. M, of this City, was held last evening at the lodge-rooms, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, in memory of the late Dr. APPLEGATE, a departed brother. The ceremonies were of a solemn and impressive character.

A number of prominent residents of the district of which Judge COX is an Associate Police Justice, meet in the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, on Saturday evening, and organized a JOHN COX Association. The following officers were elected: President, JOHN WHITTEMORE; Vice-President, Ex-Judge Deusenberry; Secretary, William F. Quinlan; Corresponding Secretary, James Houghtalin; Treasurer, Frank Houghtalin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Hugh McEvoy. The first regular meeting will be held at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

While PATRICK CURLEY, a coachman, residing at No. 409 Grand-street, Williamsburg, was driving along Thirty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, on Saturday night, on his way to the ferry, JOHN JACKSON, leaped up on the carriage and snatching a black bearskin rug, made off with it. CURLEY gave pursuit and arrested the daring thief after a chase of half a dozen blocks. JACKSON was yesterday morning committed to answer by Justice COULTER in the Yorkville Police Court.

The Hebrew Relief Association, which was incorporated in 1831, and of which HENRY S. ALLEN is President, A. R. B. MOSES, Vice-President, and Hon. E. B. HART, Treasurer, held their annual meeting at the Synagogue, in Nineteenth-street, yesterday morning. The funds of this Society are judiciously applied to aid Jews in distress. During the past year $2,500 have been distributed to the relief of suffering by its instrumentality.

BROOKLYN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residence of Mr. MCKINZIE, No. 23 Cambridge-place, was entered by sneak thieves, and robbed of $125 worth of clothing.

The residence of WILLIAM B. LEWIS, No. 13 Willoughby-avenue, was entered by robbers at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of $200 worth of clothing.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last night, JAMES CLARK, five years of age, residing on Kent-avenue, near Myrtle, was seriously injured by being stricken by a falling shutter. He was attended by Dr. COEBERLZ.

LONG ISLAND.

Last evening Rev. W. H. NIELSON, Jr., the pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hunter's Point, delivered his farewell sermon before a very large audience. Mr. NIELSON has accepted a call to Philadelphia. He has labored long and earnestly in his recent parish, and takes with him the best wishes of his old parishioners.

An attractive entertainment was lately given at the Poppenhusen Institute, College Point, of the working of the Kindergarten system of instruction, which has been introduced into the Institute. Miss LYDDIA PLORDTELL has charge of the pupils, and the great success which she has attained in instructing her scholars was quite remarkable. A large number of visitors were present, among them a number of teachers from the surrounding villages.

The following are officers of Southold Division Sons of Temperance recently elected, and installed Wednesday by J. H. Boisseau, P. W. P., assisted by J. H. Cocheran, P. W. P., and S. B. Corey, W. P.: B. T. Payne, W. P.; Mrs. A. L. Sweet, W. A.; Rev. W. H. Russell, Chaplain; Julius B. Young, P. S.; Harriet M. Terry, A. R. S.; J. H. Boisseau, F. S.; Ambia Wells, Treasurer; David T. Conklin, C.; Bell G. Peck, A. C.; Chas. L. Fanning, J. S.; William Beebe, O. S. Dr. A. L. Sweet has been elected D. G. W. P. of the Division.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collections were made in all the Catholic churches, yesterday, throughout the diocese of Newark, for the propagation of the faith.

Seven men were yesterday arrested in Jersey City, and fined $20 each, for violation of the city ordinance in carting bones through the streets.

BRIDGET HARDY, a professional thief, was yesterday arrested in the First Jersey City Precinct, charged with having stolen $100 from a drawer in the basement of the house at the corner of Warren and Bergen streets.

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for this purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

While at dinner, see that your second story windows and scuttles are protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, the only protector that will secure your houses from burglars. Look out for infringements upon my patent. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, superior to all in Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

MARRIED.

POOR—JACOBSON.—On the 5th inst., at Hackensack Heights, N. J., by Rev. Chauncey Giles, HORACE F. POOR to SARAH, daughter of Frederick Jacobson.

DIED.

BEARDSLEE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 6, JOHN R. BEARDSLEE, son of the late John Beardslee, of Little Falls, N. Y., aged 21 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 31 West 17th-st., on Monday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Little Falls for interment.

CROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, EDDIE M., youngest child of Marvin and Sarah M. Cross, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—At Crawford, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, CHARLOTTE ISABELLA, wife of John W. Collins, and youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Stephenson, in the 21st year of her age.

Her remains were interred in the family plot in Green-Wood Cemetery on Thursday, Jan. 5.

GRIFFIN.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 7, at Audubon Park, JESSE BENEDICT, third son of Edward P. and Fannie B. Griffin, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 108 Madison-av.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, HENRY C. JOHNSON, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 184 9th-av. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

KING.—At New-York, Jan. 7, ELIZABETH CARTWRIGHT KING, aged 78 years, native of Newark-upon-Trent, England.

Funeral services will take place at St. Ambrose Church, corner of Thompson and Prince sts., at 1½ o'clock, this day. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ English and New-Orleans papers please copy.

KIRBY.—At Tarrytown, on Jan. 8, Mrs. LEAH KIRBY, in her 80th year.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at Tocoi, Fla., on the 4th inst., JOHN J. MERRITT, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Friday, Jan. 6, SARAH H., daughter of Daniel S. and Huldah Mead, aged 18 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.

STRACHAN.—On Saturday, 7th inst., CAROLINE M., widow of Alexander W. Strachan, and daughter of the late Peter I. Nerius.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., from her late residence, No. 19 Waverley-place.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 6, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of Henry Smith, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, at 1 P. M., from the Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Broadway and 34th-st.

SMITH.—Of consumption, on the 6th inst., BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq., of Florida.

Funeral services at No. 261 West 42d-st., on Monday next, at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 6, GEORGE W., youngest son of Henry and Lucie W. Thomas, aged 4 years and 8 months.

TITUS.—On First day, First month, 8th, SARAH R. TITUS, widow of Peter Titus, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, Third day, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WESTCOT.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, SARAH E. A., wife of Joseph H. Westcot, and daughter of the late William Timpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 62 West 35th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

WECKHERLIN.—Saturday morning, Jan. 7, ROSALIE JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Hermann and Rosalie Weckherlin, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Cambridge-place, Brooklyn.

WARRINER.—On Friday morning, Jan. 6, in her 26th year, GERTRUDE GRAHAM WARRINER, daughter of the late Wm. B. Warriner, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her uncles, William Macfarlane and Daniel C. Warriner, are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., without further invitation, at the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Dr. Montgomery's,) corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed, information given, circulars sent, the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,685 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TO HAVE WRITTEN THE BEST JUVENILE BOOK OF THE YEAR—AYE, OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS—IS A GREAT MERIT. IT HAS BEEN DONE BY MRS. A. M. DIAZ, AND IS 'THE WILLIAM HENRY LETTERS.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE WILLIAM HENRY LETTERS.
By MRS. A. M. DIAZ. $1 50.

This unique book contains a large number of letters never before published, and a remarkably interesting preface by Silas Y. Fry.

"This is the most natural piece of word-painting which can be found in literature. The 'William Henry Letters' have convulsed with laughter the elderly readers of that superior magazine, 'Our Young Folks,' in whose columns most of these 'Letters' have appeared. The publishers have acted wisely in collecting and publishing them in this more substantial form. The preface, or introduction to the work, by the editor of the letters, is in itself worth the price of the volume."—*Providence Press.*

"Mrs. Diaz must be well versed in the article 'Boy.' No truer or jollier specimen ever delighted (or tormented) a family than this youthful hero of hers, with his scrapes, his freckles, his phonetic spelling, and his passion for taking medicine."—*New-York Tribune.*

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston,
(Late Ticknor & Fields and Fields, Osgood & Co.)

THE BITER BIT,
OR
BLACK-MAILING OPERATIONS OF
CHARLES A. DANA'S
SUN.

Can be had by addressing C. A. CLARK, No. 11 Chambers-st. 25 cents single copy.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
NEW BOOKS
TO BE PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1871,
BY
JAMES R. OSGOOD & COMPANY,
(Late Ticknor & Fields and Fields, Osgood & Co.)

AUTHORS REPRESENTED.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
JAMES PARTON,
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
KATE FIELD,
EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE,
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
CHARLES DICKENS,
DIO LEWIS,
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,
Author of "EMILY CHESTER," &c.,
WILSON FLAGG,
CHARLES A. BARRY,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
And others.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
1. A NEW VOLUME OF ESSAYS.
2. PARNASSUS: A Selection of Poems from many years' reading. With an Introduction.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
MY STUDY WINDOWS. A new volume of Essays, containing nearly 500 pages, uniform with "Among My Books." (In January.)

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.
1. An edition of "JOHN WOOLMAN'S JOURNAL," with Introduction.
2. POEMS OF CHILDHOOD: A collection of Poems by various authors, with Illustrations.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
TRANSLATION OF THE ODYSSEY. Part I. Mr. Bryant has nearly completed Part First. (Probably this year.)

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
MECHANISM IN THOUGHT AND MORALS. (In January.)

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
OLDTOWN FIRESIDE STORIES. With Illustrations.

JAMES PARTON.
TOPICS OF THE TIME. Containing articles of great value on questions of current interest.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.
THE SILENT PARTNER. A new Story.

BAYARD TAYLOR.
TRANSLATION OF GOETHE'S FAUST. Part Second, completing the work.

KATE FIELD.
PEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHARLES DICKENS AND HIS READINGS. Revised and enlarged edition. With Illustrations.

EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE.
1. SUCCESS AND ITS CONDITIONS. A book of practical character, and discussing topics of prime importance to every young man.
2. LITERATURE AND LIFE. Including "Lectures on Literature and Life," published some years ago, and several additional papers.
3. A NEW UNIFORM EDITION OF MR. WHIPPLE'S WRITINGS in six volumes.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.
THE TEN GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

CHARLES DICKENS.
One or more new volumes, uniform with the Author's various editions published by JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., and comprising THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, and numerous Stories and Sketches not before included in any edition of his Works.

DIO LEWIS.
A new volume of HYGIENE FOR THE FAMILY.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
FRENCH ITALIAN JOURNALS.

AUTHOR OF "EMILY CHESTER."
A new Novel.

WILSON FLAGG.
THE WOODS AND WAYSIDES OF NEW-ENGLAND. A series of popular Essays, with Illustrations.

CHARLES A. BARRY, (Instructor of Drawing in the Public Schools of Boston.)
HOW TO DRAW. A practical Handbook of Elementary Drawing. With numerous Illustrations.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
A new volume of STORIES.

WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON. (of the National Intelligencer.)
A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, with passing notices of his Associates and Friends. Prepared by his Daughter.

TWO NEW NOVELS, (to be published anonymously.)
1. WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. A Novel by a lady well known in Art circles in this country, and for many years resident in Italy. (In January.)
2. SOMETHING TO DO. A new Novel.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers,
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
[Late Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co.]

POPULAR NEW BOOKS.

MY SUMMER IN A GARDEN.

By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. With an Introductory letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. 1 vol., 16mo. $1.

"For delicate fancy, genial humor and sparkling style, this volume can take rank with the best specimens of light and graceful essay writing. It is a book for Winter or Summer, for the shaded garden seat or the snug corner of the warm sitting-room, and for every reader of taste, even if he or she never handled a hoe and never expects to."—*Cleveland Herald.*

"What is the reason one cannot get past a really humorous book? Here is one that has stood the test. We heaped a pile of books on our table, determined to go through with them. But we had the misfortune to stumble on 'My Summer in a Garden,' by Charles Dudley Warner. We read and laughed, and laughed and read again. We smiled and read, and laughed away time enough to have dissolved half our pile of books; and, if this witty editor ever prints another book of this kind, we shall put it at the bottom of the pile, lest it again interfere with our industrious resolutions."—*The Independent.*

VAGABOND ADVENTURES.

By RALPH KEELER. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.

"Mr. Keeler's adventures possess all the charm which a racy style, an engaging frankness, an unusual variety of scene and incident, can confer upon them. The first two sections of the book treat of what is truly the romantic side of our American life and character, and contain abundant hints to the well-meaning but not very successful class of writers who are busied in the endeavor to enrich our literature by a distinctively native type of fiction. By the general reader this little volume will be taken up with pleasure and laid aside with regret. Its strokes of humor are frequent enough to commend it as an entertaining companion, and its pathos, always simple and unaffected, will exert a no less pleasant and possibly more enduring influence."—*New-York Times.*

THE ENGLISH GOVERNESS AT THE SIAMESE COURT.

Being Recollections of Six Years in the Royal Palace at Bangkok. By ANNA HARRIETTE LEONOWENS. 16 full-page Illustrations, from photographs presented to the author by the King of Siam. 1 vol. Small 8vo. $3.

"A series of graphic sketches, which at the same time throw great light on a condition of society to which there is no parallel in Western civilization, and which affords a fruitful theme for reflection to the student of the various phases of human nature. Her book carries every internal sign of accurate and faithful observation; she writes in an agreeable style, presenting a narrative that, in addition to the charm of personal interest, supplies a fund of original and valuable information on a country which lies beyond the usual range of foreign travel."—*New-York Tribune.*

"A finer volume, either for instruction or ornament, has seldom appeared."—*Boston Traveller.*

TALKS ABOUT PEOPLE'S STOMACHS.

By DIO LEWIS, M. D., author of "The New Gymnastics," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

"Dr. Lewis is well known as an acute observer, a man of great practical sagacity in sanitary reform, and a lively and brilliant writer upon medical subjects. In this book he treats in a very entertaining way of the formation, needs, abuses and proper use of the stomach; illustrating his points by anecdote and wit, and displaying sound sense in the advice which he gives as to habits of eating and drinking, exercise and sleeping."—*New-York Observer.*

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON.
(Late Ticknor & Fields and Fields, Osgood & Co.)

SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS BASED ON MERIT.

THE IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PITTSBURG, PENN.,
And is the leading—if not the only—representative journal of the METAL TRADES published in the United States.

Located in the very centre of the metal interests of the United States, with offices and correspondents at the leading cities of the East, West and South, we do not err in claiming that it is the REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL of the metal manufacturers, workers and dealers of this country.

The IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER has a large and extended circulation throughout the United States, and is taken by Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Machinists, Founders, Hardware Dealers and Tinners, Gunsmiths, Plumbers, [illegible], File Manufacturers, Saw Manufacturers, Boiler Manufacturers, and by LEADING RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

It advocates protection to AMERICAN MANUFACTURES! Its markets are FULL AND RELIABLE, able correspondents traveling in the WEST AND SOUTH. Manufacturing items are a leading feature. Its manufacturing items are copied by the Press throughout the country.

ONLY $4 PER ANNUM.

If you are in the metal trade, take a metal paper. It will save you more than its cost. If you are a manufacturer take the journal that advocates your interests. Don't patronize Free-trade journals, but help those who help you.

With Free Trade the manufacturers of the country would be ruined! English gold is scattered with a liberal hand to further Free Trade. Expend some of yours to favor Protection.

If you advertise, which is the best medium? Circulation being equal, which would you patronize—a Free Trade journal or a Protection journal? Circulation is considered the value of an advertising medium. Much depends on the CHARACTER of the circulation. The New-York *Weekly Tribune* claims 200,000 circulation, and gets from two to five dollars per line for advertising. The IRON WORLD reaches more people engaged in the metal business than the New-York Tribune. Our rates are about ten cents per line. Which will pay the best?

SAMPLE COPIES MAILED FREE.
Address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 71 Grant-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

BESIEGING PARIS.

How the Prussians Bring up their Siege Guns.

Writing from Nanteuil, on Dec. 7, a correspondent of the London *Times* sketches the system of artillery transportation by means of which the Prussian guns are being brought around Paris. He says: "When, some thirty years ago, the question of the propriety of fortifying Paris was discussed in the French Chambers, one objection made to the scheme was that it was uncalled for, inasmuch as the difficulty of bringing up heavy guns rendered it most improbable that the regular siege of the French capital would ever be undertaken. The use of railways as military roads was at that time scarcely foreseen, and the French Deputies of the Opposition would have laughed to scorn the idea—an idea which has, nevertheless, become a fact—of transporting siege guns, weighing with the carriage something like five tons, from Magdeburg to Villacoublay, in the environs of Paris. A full account of the Prussian siege park might, without impropriety, be made to include a history of artillery of all kinds during the last century and a half, from the manufacture of the heaviest muzzle-loaders to that of the lightest breech-loaders, such as, under the name of "new twenty-four-pounders," otherwise fifteen-centimetre guns," played so important a part the other day in reducing Strasbourg. Even the "breech-battery" guns, as used at Strasbourg, throwing shells of 200 weight, are light, compact little pieces compared with the old-fashioned iron monsters which, without the slightest respect for their age, have been torn from their historical resting-places in the fortresses of Central Germany to be employed either by way of menace or for actual bombardment against Paris. Let me add that I am one of those who do not believe that the Prussians have put themselves to the expense of casting new guns and to the worry of transporting old ones merely to make a demonstration against Paris, especially as no demonstration has yet been made. The bombardment was certainly meant, and it may have been postponed—perhaps abandoned—for the simple, but sufficient, reason that the forts on the south of Paris, called Issy, Vanvres, Montrouge and Bicêtre, which, as a preliminary to the bombardment, were to have been demolished by the Prussian batteries, have demolished not a few of the Prussian batteries instead.

THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

Each of the four North German armies has a corps of railway engineers belonging to it; indeed, as the Bavarians have also their own special railway engineers, there are altogether five of these corps attached to the German troops, whose particular duty it is to repair or to destroy lines of railway as the necessity may arise. Each corps or company consists of 230 men, of whom thirty are civilians acquainted with the details of railway engineering. To each company are appointed an engineer-in-chief, an ordinary engineer, and six *piqueurs* specially charged with keeping the rails in order; and each company is militarily commanded by a captain and three lieutenants, who are usually officers of the Landwehr. The first and fourth of these railway companies, belonging to the first and fourth armies, constructed at the beginning of the war the railway from Remilly to Pont à Mousson, which "turned" Metz—a detestable sloping, circular line, which, from its slipperiness, used to be known as the "Glacier-bahn," or "Ice-hill Railway." The second and third companies, belonging to the second and third armies, repaired the line from Wissembourg to Wentenheim, and from Nancy to Nanteuil. In executing the latter works they had to leave a gap in and about Toul (the outskirts of which are traversed by the railway line,) and in case of the fortress not surrendering by the end of September, they had, I believe, formed a plan for "turning" the place. To the second and third companies, too, fell the duty of replacing the fine railway bridge, blown up at Vitry le Français, which they did by means of two wooden bridges, 120 feet long, one for each line of rails. These bridges, each of which is supported by twelve wooden piles, were constructed in ten days. The blown-up tunnel near Nanteuil (between Nanteuil and Lagny) was a more serious affair to deal with. About 110 feet of sandy earth had been brought down upon it from an adjoining hill; and, after trying in vain to reconstruct the tunnel, or rather to retunnel the mound, the civil and military engineer companies have at last been obliged to "turn" the difficulty.

EN ROUTE.

To go back to the heavy artillery question, the first transport of siege guns from Wissembourg (conveyed thither from the interior of Germany) to Nanteuil was made on the 9th of October, a fortnight or so after the capitulation of Toul. A provisional siege park, or siege park of reception, was formed at Nanteuil; and from Nanteuil the guns were sent on under cavalry escort, and (to avoid the forts) by a very roundabout road, to Villacoublay, where the park is established for supplying the siege batteries opposite Paris. On the 9th or 10th of October the first supply of siege guns, fourteen in number, were delivered at Nanteuil, and the next day drawn up in the park, which, by the way, covers, or did cover (for nearly all that constituted it a park has now been forwarded to Paris,) a space of twenty-six acres. During the next nine days siege guns, chiefly of modern, and indeed, quite recent manufacture, were delivered at Nanteuil in the following numbers: 14, 8, 14, 14, 15, 23, 14, 45, 13. Of the last thirteen guns, six were rifled mortars of the Strasbourg "breach battery" pattern, carrying 200-pound shells—the only thoroughly new gun that the Prussians have introduced since the 1866 war. Up to the 20th of October, then, 160 siege guns had arrived at Nanteuil, en route for Villacoublay. But before the end of the month seventy more had arrived, so that by the 1st of November 230 siege guns, for the most part of the newest and lightest make, and of the most penetrating quality, were either at Villacoublay, or on their way to that place. It was interesting at that time to see the various kinds of artillery collected at Nanteuil, and not less so the beautifully prepared ammunition, especially the elongated and almost elegant shells for the 200 pound weight rifled mortars, each packed carefully in its own peculiar case, surrounded and protected by hay, like bottles of valuable old wine.

A PARK COMPLETE.

When the park at Villacoublay is quite complete (it can scarcely be so at this moment) it will, I believe, include, or will have included in artillery and ammunition: Fifty fifty-pound mortars, with 500 shots each, (25,000 shots;) eighty six-pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, (60,000 shots;) 120 twelve-pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, (90,000 shots;) 120 long twenty-four pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, (90,000 shots;) twenty short twenty-four pounders, (fifteen-centimètre guns;) 1,000 shots each (20,000 shots;) fifty (old-fashioned) twenty-five pounders, muzzle-loaders, 500 shots each (25,000 shots;) six rifled mortars, or twenty-one centimètre guns, declared by Prussian artillery officers to be the most powerful mortars in existence. These guns, made after the Strasbourg "breach-battery" model, but not as has been stated, forwarded from St. Petersburg, reached Nanteuil at the end of October, and were at once sent on to Villacoublay. Of the 200-pounds weight grenades or elongated shells fired by these guns, 200 for each had, at that time, been received.

JOURNEY WITH THE GUNS.

The transport of heavy guns by road from Nanteuil to Villacoublay has been one of the great difficulties attendant upon the siege. The artillery-men march well and the horses pull well; but some of the guns are so heavy, and the roads here and there are so steep, and it is so very desirable in escorting a ponderous siege train to avoid the fire of the Paris forts, that the artillery journey from Nanteuil to Villacoublay, as I made it a short time since, extended over something like a hundred miles, and occupied us four days, which was one day less than usual. What a miserable day was that on which we started from the residence of a hospitable Anglo-French proprietor, who, instead of allowing himself to be made the victim of Prussians, had conceived the happy idea of receiving them as though they were his invited guests!—thus imposing obligations upon them to which, as gentlemen, the officers could not and did not fail to respond. What a day was that—*giorno d'orrore!* the horses every step sinking in the mud to their fetlocks, the rain pouring down in torrents, the wind blowing like a hurricane; all nature, as it were conspiring against the progress of the guns, which, somehow, all the same had to be got on. Baron VON WITZLEBEN, an officer of Cuirassiers, had, oddly enough, charge of the train, which consisted of pieces of light calibre, pieces of heavy calibre, and, above all, ponderous pieces—the aforesaid iron guns from the old German fortresses, the like of which, these once destroyed, will never be seen again. There were in all twenty-eight guns, about 300 infantry and artillerymen, a small escort of cavalry, and eight or ten cavalry and artillery officers, who jointly directed the progress of the little army. We had also an ox, which was driven in the rear of the column by an infantry soldier, and which mysteriously disappeared on the evening of the second day's march, which perhaps accounted for the beef so plentifully served to us on the afternoon of the third. Fresh air, rain or no rain, is such a good thing in itself, and there was so much novelty in riding with the cavalry escort of an artillery train bound for Paris (which, we believed, would be bombarded directly our twenty eight guns arrived,) that I didn't much mind getting wet through the first day, nor the second, nor the third, though it did begin to get rather monotonous on the fourth. However, the infantry and artillerymen, much less effectively protected against the hard weather than I was, did not seem to mind, and they did their twenty and twenty-five miles a day admirably throughout the march. Our greatest trouble was with those horrible old twenty-five-pounders taken from the walls of antiquated German fortresses—things which would scarcely be out of place side by side with the mortar and long siege gun exhibited between St. James' Park and the Horse Guards, or with the "Lazy Margaret" of early Prussian history, as celebrated by MR. CARLYLE, or with the guns of the Kremlin, constructed less to carry shells than to inspire fear. Sometimes one of these huge twenty-five-pounders, (to which, as I have before said, the rifled mortars carrying shells of two hundred weight are mere playthings,) would, on being pulled up a hill, burst its bonds and slip down again, to the dire confusion of men and horses following. It needed ten horses to drag them up an ascent, and twenty men to hold them with ropes as they went down a declivity. Sometimes, under the pressure of five tons, the break gave way. When it remained firm it struck light, and burnt and fumed until literally every gun was enveloped in a little cloud of smoke, and the whole road smelt suggestively of the infernal regions. I don't think one of the 300 or 350 men engaged in transporting the guns was knocked up by the bad weather and the heavy marching, which together formed a trying combination. One horse, however, fell ill—a fact which was duly notified to me the next morning by an orderly, who brought me another, saying that the "Herr HAUPTMANN had sent it, with his compliments, for the 'gentleman who was going to see the fighting before Paris.'"

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In reviewing the transactions of the past week, ending Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871, but little can be added to the detailed report of each day's business already published in this column. The week has not been distinguished by any particular change in the market, and prices remain firm, with a moderate demand for property at private sale. All the public sales made at the Exchange during the week have been of a legal character, and in those that have been effected no one demands special mention. The price obtained in each instance, as a rule, has been good, and the interest manifested in the transactions rather better than usual of late. Monday being a holiday, the Exchange was closed, but on every other day except Saturday some business has been transacted. The aggregate of sales of City property at the Exchange for the week amounts in value to $83,175, and the auctioneers respectively engaged were JAMES M. MILLER, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. The location and all other particulars in regard to the property disposed of has been heretofore reported, and therefore a repetition of these matters would be useless.

For the present week there is as yet but little indication of any great activity. All the sales projected are of a legal nature, and as a class not of unusual importance. For Thursday, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. advertise the sale of the premises No. 12 Bethune-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets, and for the same day other transactions are bulletined at the Exchange. The first really important sale of the year noticed to take place is that under the direction of MULLER, WILKINS & Co. on the 18th inst., a week from Wednesday, and those interested in real estate express the opinion that the result of this sale will determine whether any revival of business may at present be hoped for. There are reasons to predict that the transaction will be a success, for the property to be sold is all desirable, and, the sale being one in partition, an open market is guaranteed to purchasers. The sale, certainly, as the first of the new year, is looked forward to with interest, and until passed no fixed opinions as to the status of the market can be formed.

At private sale a large line of property is daily offered, and attention is particularly directed to that advertised by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street; TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-street, and W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway. The following private sales are reported by WM. H. RAYNOR, through GRADY & FOX: Three full-sized lots on the north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, for $65,000. MR. RAYNOR also reports having disposed of a three-story brick house and lot, 22 by 50 by 100, on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $18,000; a two-story brownstone house and lot, 18 by 45 by 100, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $16,000, and another similar piece of property, adjoining, for $16,500, all to be used for private stable purposes.

The *Real Estate Record* for last week has been received, and as the first number for January, 1871, in reviewing the business of the past year, contains much valuable information. The tables are carefully compiled, and the matter is of interest not only to dealers in real estate but to builders and other classes of business men.

We have received the following letter from a prominent real estate broker, fully conversant with the market, and it is given in detail as an expression of a business man's views:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remark is often made that real estate in New-York City has advanced to such a price that the turning point has surely come, and a speedy decline is inevitable. Fearful of such decline capitalists allow their funds to lie idle, when, by judicious real estate investments, large profits could be realized. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of corruption in high places, &c., real estate in choice localities of New-York has advanced one hundred per cent. in an incredibly short space of time, with every prospect of as rapid an advance in the future. Twenty or twenty-five years ago a man with a fortune of $20,000, or a salary or profits of $1,000 to $1,500, was considered well-to-do in the world, and could comfortably support a family, beside laying by something for a "rainy day." This state of things has been gradually changing, and the development of the country through emigration, increased capital, &c., has opened sources of wealth before unthought of. People talk about depreciation in real estate. Do the fortunes of the Astors, Taylors, Stewarts, Godets and hundreds of others prove it. These men, if you ask their opinion or advice, will tell you that property must come down; then why will they not sell when exorbitant prices are offered them. Their fortunes today prove their wisdom in permanent real estate investments, while men whose whole capital is locked up in business are constantly passing off the stage of rich men, through failures and other causes. Real estate will continue its upward tendency until the choice portions of this island are owned by those who will never desire a change in their investment. There are now, above Forty-second-street, about 60,000 vacant lots (or less.) Reserving about one-third of these for factories, churches, public buildings, extra-sized houses &c. we have not more than 40,000, and probably not more than 30,000 available lots in New-York County for stores, dwellings &c. Now, in another ten or fifteen years, when the city is as well filled above as it now is below Forty-second-street, what will property be worth compared with its present value? Take Fifth-avenue as an instance of the advance in values, and a glance at the same, years since, and the present price of lots will show that there is no standard of value for property in the busiest or most fashionable locations in a city like New-York. What are a few thousands more or less to a man who never spends his income, compared with a home in every way suited to his taste. The time will come when residences in this city will be worth double the present prices. The same argument will apply to commercial property. How often do we see exorbitant prices paid for a choice of location—for stores in some parts of Broadway. Arguments can be multiplied in favor of the growth of real property in this city, while neither facts nor figures can prove the contrary. Below a few sales are mentioned made since the end of the war, with the present value of such property:

Two hundred by 150 feet on Fifth-avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; sold January, 1869, for $260,000; now worth $500,000.

Corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street—three lots on avenue and two on street; sold about five years ago for about $100,000; now sold for $225,000.

Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; sold within five years for $20,000 to $25,000 each; now worth $50,000 each.

In November, 1868, the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street was sold—30 by 100 feet—for $30,000; now worth $75,000. House with two extra lots on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, sold within five years for $100,000 (or thereabouts) has recently been sold for $275,000.

Corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; sold September, 1868, for $27,500, now worth $65,000.

Corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street; three lots on avenue and one on street; worth five years ago $75,000, now sold for $200,000.

It must be borne in mind that these transactions have all been made since the war ended, when it was predicted that real estate would fall until those who had profited by the rise would be left where they started. We could give many more instances of property changing hands at large profits, not only in Fifth-avenue lots, but other property, both improved and unimproved; but the above sufficiently proves our statements. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen and Buffalo avs., centre lines, thence e. to point 255 ft. w. of Howard-av. x thence n. 142.2x thence e. to point 225 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., thence n. 142.2x to Deane-st. x thence e. to point 280 ft. w. of Hopkinson-av. x thence n. 142.2x thence e. 280 ft. to Hopkinson-av. x thence n. to R. Lefferts' x thence w. to Pacific-st. x thence to point 135 ft. w. of Saratoga-av. x thence s. 142.2, thence w. 225x thence n. of s. line of R. Lefferts' x thence w. to Howard-av. x thence s. to Dean-st. x thence w. to point 135 ft. w. of Ralph-av. x thence s. 142.2x thence w. 150x thence n. to R. Lefferts' x thence w. —x thence w. — ft. to Buffalo-av. x142	$34,500
Bergen-st., s. s., 226.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 40x131	2,000
Furnald-st., n. s., 94.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x100	500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 97 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 22x98	700
Penn-st., n. s., 151.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21.7x100, h. and l.	7,000
Rutledge-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 15x100, h. and l.	7,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x25, 1869	1,000
North 6th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x50	2,200
North 8th-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 25x100, 1860	400
7th-st., s. s., 193.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x100	1,200
11th-st., n. e. s., 136 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 20x100	500
20th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100, foreclosure	250
43d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.2, foreclosure	500
43d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.2, foreclosure	625
Atlantic-av., n. e. s., 10 ft. s. e. of Carlton-av., 20x65.9x22x56.11, h. and l.	6,000
East New-York-av., s. s., 174.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x100	600
Irving-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Magnolia-st., 25x100	225
Irving-av., s. w. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Magnolia-st., 25x100	200
Myrtle-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Schenck-st., 25x100	3,000
Throop-av., n. e. s., 80 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x50	500
Wythe-av., w. s., 44.9 ft. n. of Rush-st., 20x90, foreclosure	8,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 44.9 ft. n. of Rush-st., 20x90	9,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of Rush-st., 20.1x90, foreclosure	8,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of Rush-st., 20.1x90	9,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Plane-st., adjoining R. Pand's, 26x76.6	$4,500
Paterson-st., e. s., 47 ft. from Wall-st., 23x105	2,000
Prince-st., e. s., 308 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	700
Pierce-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Morland-st., 26x159.6	1,200
Paterson-st., s. s., 56 ft. e. of Wall-st., 25x102 } Paterson-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Wall-st., 25x99.11 }	1,000
Coes-av. and Peat-st., s. w. corner, 50x100	700
Lums-alley, s. s., 225 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x78.9	1,000
Washington-alley, e. s., 206 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 26x122	1,800
Brown-st., e. s., 90 ft. n. of Frelinghuysen's property, 30x98.8	1,400
Jersey City.	
South 1st-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Erie-st., 42x100	$7,500
North 6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 75x100	7,200
Lot No. 50, Block No. 8, Van Vorst's map, 25x100	1,000
Bayonne.	
16th-st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue C, 44x142	$1,800
Hoboken.	
6th-st., n. s., 54 ft. w. of Washington-st., 21x65	$7,500
Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Block No. 131, Coster's Estate, 50x100	3,100
Union.	
Lot No. 7, Block No. 4, Geayer map, 25x100	$275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone modern house; 20.10 by 60; lot 100 feet; 16th-st. near 5th-av.; price very low; also, a printed list of dwellings and stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CORNER PROPERTY north-west corner Canal and Mercer sts., 43 feet frontage on Canal-st. Splendid location for banking or wholesale purposes.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop complete brown-stone dwelling, for sale low; possession; 39th-st. near 5th-av.; 21.6 by 65; lot, 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY-HOME IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., twenty-five minutes from 34th-st.: house, greenhouse and out-buildings in perfect order; possession immediately; terms of sale very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., 118 Wall-st.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—3¼, 12, 20, 45, 100 and 150 acres, from $2,500 up, at bargains.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
TO
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKERS OR BROKERS,
The extra wide marble building, four stories, 30x100 feet,
S. E. CORNER GRAND-ST. AND BROADWAY,
Now occupied by Singer & Co.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor above the street, at No. 162 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st.; heated by steam; just painted, &c.; rent, $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BOWERY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 78, above Canal-st., running to Elizabeth; excellent for store or manufactory; would build to suit first-class tenants. WM. F. NISBET.
No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35, 12 M.

TO LET.—PART OF THE FIRST-CLASS store No. 23 Thomas-st., (near Church-st.,) would be let low to a desirable tenant; $1,000 per annum. Apply to G. K. SHERIDAN.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot: 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE wanted immediately, between 23d and 36th sts., in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. Address, with full information, A. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS WITHOUT board, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen. Address A. H., Post-office, Box No. 4,105.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HAHN, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber as such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Union, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which, on a map of said tract of land made by William Hexamer, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 3d day of June, 1868, are designated as lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
ja2-2aw3wM* F. V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
2D-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY-two Directors of this Institution will be held at the Infirmary on MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

The polls will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 28, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$999,349 20
Overdrafts	689 30
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,605 00
Due from other national banks	60,293 09
Due from State banks and bankers	1,579 43
Current expenses	4,742 27
Checks and other cash items	36,361 77
Exchanges for Clearing-house	42,891 80
Bills of other national banks	40,463 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	8,741 21
Specie—coin	424 00
Legal-tender notes	141,309 00
Clearing-house certificates	250,000 00
Total	$1,910,399 07
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Interest	24,216 29
Profit and loss	2,162 22
Circulating notes outstanding	266,270 00
Individual deposits	1,080,639 66
Certified checks	28,162 57
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,500 00
Due to national banks	448 33
Total	$1,910,399 07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1871. E. R. MCCARTY, Notary Public, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
J. N. PHELPS,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND
NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 11 till 12 M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 4.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$437,390 79
Due from banks	26,026 68
Due from the directors of the bank	11,071 00
Real estate, leasehold	60,000 00
Specie	7,698 06
Cash items, viz.: Exchange, &c.	124,079 52
Stocks, promissory notes, and United States indebtedness certificates	5,000 00
Bills of solvent banks and United States demand notes	30,030 00
Loss and expense account	17,149 86
Total	$701,374 51
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	25,981 24
Due depositors on demand	475,393 27
Total	$701,374 51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: DAVIS COLLAMORE, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1870, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1871.
THE. HUMBERT, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31, 1870, to Jan. 10, 1871, both inclusive.
L. J. BELLONI, Jr.,
Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 184 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.) A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 16th inst. Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., Dec. 31, 1870.

The trustees of this institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY,
Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 9, 1871.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 84 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 30th of December 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

LIBRARIES OF THE LATE EX-GOV. WILLIAM H. MARCY AND EX-GOV. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, Jan. 12th and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the libraries of the late Ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy and Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, comprising a valuable collection of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, many rare reports, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 312 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
ja2-law6mM* Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., January thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the
TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN
AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES,
during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°—also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not exceed 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $5,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
H. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

- 15,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x28 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
- 150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
- 80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
- 30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (FORM FURNISHED by me,) in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of Stone, at the National Cemetery, near Yorktown, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application by those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of Brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the "Continental Screw Company" of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of corporations."

All persons indebted to the said Company are hereby required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, and to pay the same to the said Receiver at his office, No. 74 John-st., in the City of New-York, by the 1st day of February next; all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the same day; all the creditors of the said Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 1st day of February next, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Continental Screw Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the said Receiver at his said office, No. 74 John-st., on the said 1st day of February next.
HENRY A. HOWE, Receiver,
No. 74 John-st., New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
d26-law3wM

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa........Wed., Jan. 25
Britannia......Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian......Wed., Feb. 8
India..........Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia...Wed., Feb. 22
Columbia.......Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa........Wed., Mar. 8
Europa.........Sat., Feb. 11	Tyrian......Wed., Mar. 22
Caledonia......Sat., Feb. 18	Britannia...Wed., April 11

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18 via Halifax.	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
	China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING

18th January, will call at Halifax. Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.............Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips.............Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,

Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

VILLE DE PARIS..................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON.......................SATURDAY, Jan. 28

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

EAST RIVER Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York,

Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.

ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870......$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870..........2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities.............$193,762 92

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Also, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS

at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV.,

corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MARKETMEN.

HARLEM MARKET NOW OPEN!
MODEL MARKET OF NEW-YORK.

Situated in 125th and 126th sts., between 3d and 4th avs. Adjoins Harlem Railroad depot. Third-avenue cars pass the door.

Building of granite and iron of the most imposing and permanent character.

Twenty-six large stands and stalls fitted up in the best manner by Gregory.

THIS IS THE ONLY MARKET IN HARLEM OR VICINITY.

Applications for stalls and stands should be made to Theodore Weston, Esq., at his office, No. 120 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M., or at the market between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., or to the Superintendent, Geo. G. Burns, who will be at the market at all times.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.

The annual election of seven Trustees, whose terms shall then expire, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at the Trustees' Room, in the said Dispensary.

The polls will open at 4 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY.

—The annual meeting of the members of this Society will be held at Kolb's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock.

JAN. 5. JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce that they are always prepared to furnish at short notice Trousseaus, Infants' Outfits, and Mourning Suits at reasonable prices.

In their Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department may be found a stock of every description of Undergarments, Made-up Dresses, &c., which they believe to be unequaled in the country.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST!

3-4 BEST AMERICAN DELAINES at 12½c. per yard.
4-4 PRINTED FLANNELS, for Dressing-gowns, at 50c. per yard, worth $1 25.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, all colors, 50c. per yard, worth 87½c.
4-4 ALL-WOOL SERGES at 50c. per yard, worth $1.
4-4 POPLIN ALPACAS at 45c. per yard, worth 75c.
4-4 ALL-WOOL SATIN DE CHENE, for Suits, at 75c. per yard, worth $1 25.
6-4 ALL-WOOL PLAIDS at $1, reduced from $2 50.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, at 75c., worth $1 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, from $1 50 to $12 per yard.
EVENING SILKS, in entirely new shades, made expressly for ourselves, which will be shown by gas-light when desired.

ALSO,

BLACK CASHMERE D'ETE, FOR SUITS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

CLOTH WINTER CLOAKS at $10, reduced from $20
CLOTH WINTER CLOAKS at $12, reduced from $25
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS $20, reduced from $30

ALSO,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS-MADE

Cloth and Velvet Garments AT Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS! FURS!

RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ALASKA SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK SETS AND SEALSKIN SACKS, CLOAKS, AND MUFFS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
BEFORE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

RIBBONS CLOSING OUT.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., yard.
WIDE RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., piece.

VELVETS CLOSING OUT.

LOTS OF VELVETS, 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., piece.
FANCY VELVETS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., yard.
VELVETEENS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c., $1, $1 25, yard.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 40c., 50c., piece.
SILK PLUSHES, 75c., 88c., $1 yard.

EMBROIDERIES CLOSING OUT.

LINEN COLLARS, $1, up.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., up.
REAL LACE COLLARS, CLOSING, 25c.
LACE SETS, 50c., 75c., $1, set.
NEEDLEWORK SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
WORKED EDGINGS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., yard.
WORKED BANDS, 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c.
RUFFLINGS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., piece.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS.
REMNANTS OF VELVETS.
REMNANTS OF LACES.
REMNANTS OF EMBROIDERIES.

HANDKERCHIEFS CLOSING OUT.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 9c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., up.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., up.
HEMSTITCH AND TUCKED, 12½c., up.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., up.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES CLOSING.

SPLENDID KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
LOT OF TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 50c., 75c.
SILK-LINED GLOVES, 25c.
HOSIERY, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., up.
GENT'S MERINO VESTS, 65c.

HATS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS.

ALL OUR HATS REDUCED TO 50c.

FANCY GOODS CLOSING OUT.

SPOOL AND SKEIN SILKS, 1c.
MACHINE SILKS, 5c. spool.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS, 1c. spool.
BEST SEWING COTTON, 8c. dozen.
PEARL SHIRT-BUTTONS, 25c. gross.
COTTON TRIMMINGS, 2c., 3c., 5c., piece.
FANCY JEWELRY, 25c., 50c., 75c., set.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

—THAT ON the 30th day of December A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH RICHARDS KENDALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and CHARLES G. KENDALL, of the town of Beaufort, in the County of Beaufort, and State of South Carolina, formerly copartners in the firm name of C. G. & J. R. Kendall, of Beaufort, South Carolina, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and each of them to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of January A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB B. LENT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOUGLASS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of January, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas Douglass, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than nineteen years, next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN K. GOLDSMITH,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
ja9-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY,

residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 Times Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS,

with private table, consisting of parlor, large bedroom and dressing-room, in an old-established house. None but those of the highest respectability need apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED

—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ONE BRIGHT, CHEERFUL SUITE

of rooms, in private family; comforts of home offered; private table, if desired; liberal terms. Call at No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church; references.

FIFTH-AVENUE

—NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-st.; one suite of three or four rooms, on third floor; private table; also one single room for a gentleman. French man cook.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN

5th and Madison avs., nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family; house first-class, with all modern improvements.

FIFTH-AV.

—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.

—A COMFORTABLE room, with board and fire for a gentleman at $10 per week; also a room for two, $14.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.

—A GOOD SIZED single third-story room to let, with board, to a gentleman.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.

—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR

one or two gentlemen; house and location very desirable; rent, $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.

—VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let with board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-class house by a professed cook; understands French, English and all the new styles of cooking; is a first-class housekeeper; is capable to take the entire charge; a good place more of an object than high wages; best City references from the first families. Apply at No. 228 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable; good seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machines; experienced nurse; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; reliable and trustworthy; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; will do plain sewing if required; City or country; best City reference; or would travel to Europe as nurse; accustomed to travel. Call at No. 239 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing, country or City; very respectable; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call for two days at No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to wait on a lady and sew, or wait on grown children and do light chamberwork; has good testimonials as to character and capability. Address or call two days at No. 45 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A neat, industrious, honest, competent woman, well recommended from last place; no washing; wages expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a very respectable woman; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, ices, side dishes, &c.; excellent baker; good City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; reference. Inquire for two days top floor, front room, No. 336 East 59th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN AND her husband, situations in the country; she as general house-servant, he as coachman or gardener; good references given. Address No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended, and all professed and other cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids; young girls, &c., suited in good situations.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT, well-recommended girl, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GERMAN girl, well recommended, a situation as chamber-maid in a private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 325 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, ladies', gentlemen's or family washing at her house, or will go out the first part of the week; reliable, competent and trustworthy; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class servants are wanted immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st, suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORner 25th-st., will be found a few select servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS CAN BE promptly obtained at the old-established office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; Protestants and Catholics; girls for the country.

ATTENTION!—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French, Irish and American help, can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

THE COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION furnish the best colored servants from the South, at Room No. 45 Bible-house, Astor-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. F., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business in the treatment and management of horses. Apply to his last employer, Mr. G. L. HYETT, No. 273 Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at Bonner's harness-store, 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter man; can speak English; has the best of City reference. Call or address G. D., No. 314 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY Protestant man; has got first-class City reference; understands his business perfectly. Address J. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER MAN, understanding thoroughly his business, a situation in a private family; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; is single; has long City reference. Address for two days No. 5 West 15th-st.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; must thoroughly understand cutting, fitting, and making children's clothes and under-garments; must be a very neat sewer by hand and machine; one that has a Wheeler & Wilson machine desired; City reference required. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 574 Madison-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF an estate in Tarrytown; must be temperate, have first-class reference, be well acquainted with care of greenhouse plants, vegetables, horses and cows; with or without small family. Address Post-office Box No. 4,376.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.

—OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO.

24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day; Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. N.—YOU WILL KINDLY REMEMber me in a few days, and oblige,
Truly, DOCTOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

Lessees.......................SNYDER & WHEATLEIGH
Business Manager....................D. DE VIVO

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 10, ONLY NIGHT OF UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, with the following great star cast: SCILLAG, LE FRANC, Miss ROSETTI DE GABEL, REINA, BACELLI, LOCATELLI, and others.

Conductor..........................Signor NICOLAO

Prices as usual. Sale of seats at the Theatre, at Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

CHARITY BALL.

JAN. 10, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

In aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.

Music by Graffula and Lander's Bands.

Supper by Delmonico.

Private boxes may be had by applying to Dr. Geo. F. Foote, No. 6 West 22d-st., and at the Academy of Music.

President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SOCIAL AND MUSICAL REUNION

OF THE VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,

Will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1871.

Members of the Association, the Regiment and their friends, can procure tickets as follows. Price $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

CYRUS H. LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane,
HENRY EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.,
LOUIS B. RADER, No. 123 Pearl-st.,
GILBERT L. ARROWSMITH, No. 11 South-st.,
WILLIAM D. BRIGGS, No. 158 Bowery,
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, No. 171 Broadway,
CHARLES H. COVELL, No. 554 Broadway,
PETER J. BOGERT, No. 615 Broadway,
E. C. CAHILL, No. 935 Broadway,
J. C. RUSHTON, corner 25th-st. and Broadway,
and at the Armory.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION

OF THE UNITY OF ITALY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12,
At 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7.

Major-Gen. DIX will preside. Addresses by H. W. BEECHER, W. C. BRYANT, Judge EMOTT, Dr. BELLOWS, and other distinguished speakers.

Music by Grafulla's Band.

Tickets, FREE OF CHARGE, may be had at the bookstores of Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Carlton, corner of 5th-av. and 25th-st.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway; E. P. Dutton, No. 713 Broadway; Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st.; and Christern, No. 77 University-place.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

Will lecture under the auspices of the above Association at STEINWAY HALL.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1871, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SUBJECT: "MEN'S RIGHTS."

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at E. B. Dutton & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY SECOND ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT will be given AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 148 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to

JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871. Boxes may be obtained from W. C. Rogers & Co., No. 25 John-st., A. Bridgman & Son, No. 876 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. RECEPTION.

—Drivers of coaches containing guests to the reception of the Twenty-second Regiment, at the Academy of Music this evening, will observe the same regulations as at the Americus Club Ball.

THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct and Hack Inspector.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN

—The most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circulars.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST

makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT

in ten private lessons by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Bookkeeping and business affairs day and evening. Ladies from 11 to 1 o'clock. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. College No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 869.

6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

WRITING $2 50

—TWENTY-FOUR LESsons; book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches, languages, $5 each; PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; always in session; ladies' department.

WANTED

—TWO YOUNG LADIES, TO JOIN one or two others in reviewing English studies, and for French conversation; a particularly fine opportunity for private instruction. Address REVIEW, Station E.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN,

N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.

Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL,

N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,

White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,

at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

TEACHERS.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH

English, French and Latin, seeks a position where tuition in the above a few hours daily would be deemed a recompense for board. Address K. BROMPTON, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager...........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
THIS EVENING
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES ON
TUESDAY, Jan. 10,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, FRIDAY, Jan. 13,
SATURDAY, Jan. 14,
with the company, costumes, &c., from BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIS and EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of RICHELIEU,
which will be produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who has been specially engaged.

The dramatis personæ will comprise

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT...as...DE MAUPRAT
Mr. SHERIDAN..............as.........DE BARADAS
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.........as..........RICHELIEU
Mr. FENNO......................as..............JOSEPH
Mr. ANDERSON...............as.............HUGUET
Mr. PITOU......................as...........LOUIS XIII.
Mr. PATEMAN..................as.......DE BERIGHEN
Mr. HOWSON...................as............ORLEANS
Master SEYMOUR..............as............FRANCOIS
Miss PATEMAN................as..JULIE DE MORTIMER
Miss LIVINGSTON.............as...MARION DE LORME

FIRST MATINEE OF RICHELIEU
On SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of LOVE AND LOYALTY,
With MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
As EDWARD MARSTON
(For the first time in New-York.)

Mr. E. W. SHERIDAN..as.........LORD VERNEY
Mr. A. W. FENNO..........as....MASTER VERMONT
Mr. R. PATEMAN.........as..Master WILDERPATE
Mr. A. PITOU..............as.................FENTON
Mr. N. DECKER............as...............GAMWELL
Mr. HOWSON................as.................ANTHONY
Miss TERESA SELDEN..as......................JULIET
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
Miss PATEMAN.............as.................MARGARET

Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE, FURNITURE by DEUEL, MACHINERY by DUNNE and assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.

Under the stage direction of MR. D. W. WALLER.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"The comic sensation of 1870."—Herald.

EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL
FURTHER
NOTICE
THE AMUSING
LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA.

"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, then broke into cachinnatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to roars of laughter.—Times.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.

*** SARATOGA MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

WILLIAM DUTTON
IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING STARS OF THE ARENA.
The entire circus troupe in brilliant daring feats.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1871.
Second Grand Concert of the LAEMLEIN SISTERS.

The young California pianists, assisted by the following distinguished artists:

Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. E. GASTEL, Baritone.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. L. FARBER, Violinist.
Mr. SCHWARTZ, Viola.

Conductor..............Mr. RICHARD ZECKNER

Concert begins at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7.

Tickets $1 each; to be had at Steinway Hall.

MISS MARIE KREBS'

FOUR PIANO-FORTE RECITALS

Will take place at Steinway Hall Jan. 14, 21, 28 and Feb. 4, 1871, to commence at 1 P. M.

Season tickets, $4; single admission, $1 50. For sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,

With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND

THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.

F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.

M. F. HAZEN.

JAN. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

R. S. GRANT.
JOHN CHILD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of GRANT & CO., and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

R. SUYDAM GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIERUM, }
No. 52 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIERUM, for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments, Stocks and other securities.

CHARLES K. RANDALL,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
OTTO C. WIERUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS

day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of BUTTLE & WINANT, for the purpose of transacting a foreign and domestic commission business, at No. 100 Franklin-st.

WM. W. BUTTLE.
JAS. J. WINANT, JR.

JAN. 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., }
BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st. }

MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A

partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS

this day been admitted as partner in our house.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN

is dissolved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF

the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause,

requiring special treatment should consult Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. T. W. Robertson's new play of WAR.

"THE MOUNTING OF THE PIECE IS FAULTLESS, AND THE SCENERY IS AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH."—Herald.

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FOWLER, Miss BLAISDELL and Miss McCORMACK and others.

ACT FIRST.
VILLA AND GARDEN AT SEVENOAKS—Kent.
BEFORE THE WEDDING.

"Laughing girls, a beautiful rural landscape, a joyful betrothal breakfast, and some ingenious appositions of comic characters pave the way excellently for the deeper tints that follow."—Times.

ACT SECOND.
RUINED CHURCH AND DEBRIS OF THE FIGHT ON THE FIELD OF WOERTH,
AFTER THE BATTLE.

"This is no mere dramatic tableau, but truth; and Mr. Wallack has arranged the details with his usual keen eye to picturesque effect. No histrionic scene in our memory has brought so vividly to mind as the stage of Wallack's in the second act of 'War,' Byron's famous passage in the third canto of 'Childe Harolde.'"—Times.

ACT THIRD.
VILLA AT SEVENOAKS.
THE LOST.

"The whole is an effective realistic transcript of actual life—an absolute reflex of the passing time. It evokes throughout the same kind of interest which the reader of the morning journal daily takes in telegraphic dispatches dated at or near the seat of the Franco-Prussian war. In fine, it has the interest of actuality."—Herald.

WAR
MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.,
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

WALLACK'S.

WAR
MATINEE.
WAR
MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 14,
At 1½ P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, Jan. 9,
LE PETIT FAUST.

MEPHISTO.............................Mlle. LEA SILLY
MARGUERITE.....Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
FAUST...........................M. GIRREBEUCK

TUESDAY, Jan. 10,
BARBE BLEUE.

BOULOTTE..............................Mlle. AIMEE
BARBE BLEUE.........................M. GAUSINS

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—LES BRIGANDS.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FRIDAY, Jan. 13—LES BRIGANDS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, Mlle. SILLY will make her first appearance as BOULOTTE in BARBE BLEUE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

The GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION of the AGE.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. The splendid new comedy KIND TO A FAULT, and the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN. Next SATURDAY, complimentary benefit to Miss Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
First production of the entirely new burlesque entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
JOHNNY THOMPSON in ON HAND, or TRUE TO THE LAST.

MARIE SEEBACH, MONDAY, JAN. 9.

At the STADT THEATRE, Bowery, Nos. 45 and 47.
GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON—TO-NIGHT,
MARY STUART. MARY STUART.
SEEBACH, Mary Stuart. VENETA, Elizabeth.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S

Seventh Regiment Band at the Reunion of the Veterans of the National Guard,

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871.

PART FIRST.—1. Grand March, "Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G., Col. Wm. Jones, 1840," Grafulla. 2. Song, "Yellow-haired Laddie," Scotch. 3. Battalion Formation, Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G., under command of Major W. B. Vermilye. Boston Bunker Hill Monument Celebration, 1843, Grafulla. 4. Overture, "Nachtlager in Granada," Kreutzer. 5. Quickstep, Cable Celebration, Seventh Regiment, N. G., Col. Abram Duryee, 1859, Grafulla. 6. Grand Selections, "I'Lombardi," Verdi. PART SECOND.—7. Guard mounting, Seventh Regiment N. G., Col. M. Lefferts, Washington, D. C., 1861, Grafulla. 8. Waltz, "Pandekten," Gungl. 9. Sunday morning inspection and religious service, Seventh Regiment N. G., Fort Federal Hill, 1863, Grafulla. 10. Grand selections, "Torquato Tasso," Donizetti. 11. Seventh Regiment parade, Col. Emmons Clark, Saratoga, 1869, Grafulla. 12. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge," Strauss. 13. Quickstep, "Solid Men to the Front," 1870, Grafulla. 14. Quickstep, Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark, 1871, Grafulla.

NOTE.—The regimental music are the original pieces played by the band on the occasions indicated.

NOTICE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert commences at 8. No tickets sold or money received at the door. Members and their friends must apply to the Committee for tickets.

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

Ever exhibited in this country now on view at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY,

260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S

UNIVERSITY COURSE.
SECOND LECTURE,
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall.
Subject—SAVONAROLA.

B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F. L. S., F. G. S., &c.,

will deliver two illustrated lectures in the lecture-room of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Unity of Plan and Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame with Comparison and Contrast of Monkeys and Men. Tickets for each lecture, $1.

HON. MARK D. WILBUR, OF

Poughkeepsie, will lecture at the Spring street Church, (near Varick-st.,) THIS EVENING. Subject—Pictures. Admission free.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, †3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.

DEC. 22, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

NO PREDESTINATION.

Repudiation of [illegible] of Predestination—Sermon by Rev. Henry W. Beecher—Man Declared to Have Rights Which Even the Deity Must Respect.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Beecher [illegible] an immense congregation, preached on the Freedom of Man in the World, and the Relations thence Arising Between Him and God. Before commencing his discourse, Mr. Beecher administered the ordinance of baptism to eight children. He took for his text the last clause of the fifth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. John: "For without Me, ye can do nothing."

By way of introduction, Mr. Beecher said: The one statement, given to the disciples by their Lord and Master in order to make more clear their relation to Him, is applied to set forth the whole economy of revelation in respect to man and his relation to God. It is the enunciation of that dependence upon the Creator which is a part of the Divine order of creation, and one of the sweetest and most delightful of all the facts which it is possible for us to contemplate in that relation which subsists between us and our God. And yet there has been no other truth, capable of carrying so much consolation that has been so much abused and carried so little relief to man as this, the absolute dependence of man upon God. There have been two capital mistakes made in the interpretation of scriptural language, namely, that of affixing to the language of the affections the sense of political and governmental terms, taking words out of their relation to the text and interpreting them by the analogies of civil polity. This has been much done with the Bible, and the most mischievous results have followed. The second mistake is in giving a strictly philosophical meaning to terms that belong to the imagination and emotions. In this way the most extraordinary propositions have been deduced and systematically built; and, worse still, the most striking and nourishing of all truths have been rendered repulsive. This doctrine of man's dependence upon God is an instance in point; given as it was to the disciples it was full of cheer and inspiration; it was the word of love to teach the spirit of love and confidence; it tended to excite gladness and gratitude for the thought springing out of it, that in their weakness it leaned them against the strength of the Almighty. Yet in such a manner has this truth been preached that the tendency has been to make men rebellious, and even skeptical. In a general sense every one believes that he needs Divine help. It is the sentiment of humanity that in this sphere man is weak both in judgment and executive force, and that when he has done his best, he still needs the assistance of Providence. There is nothing on earth more beautiful than the picture of a worthy father moving among his children and teaching them how to help themselves, and this is the analogy of what Christ meant when he referred to our dependence upon God, but it includes more. Added to it is the sovereignty of the Father, and that is what is taught us in regard to God both in the Old Testament and the New. It is the supremacy of love, the wisdom of love, the purity of love which employs pain as well as pleasure for the benefit of man. Nothing can be grander than the prospect here held out of love militant in time becoming triumphant in eternity. It is easy to understand how men should rejoice that there is an intelligent governor above them; a power upon which they may lean in their hours of trial, and where this truth has been preached in its simple form, such has always been the result; but where, on the other hand, this doctrine of God's relation to man has been so stated (and is still stated) as to rob man of his individuality, no other truth has become so disagreeable. Why it has become so offensive may be accounted for as follows: First, the doctrine of man's dependence upon God has been so presented as to conflict with man's personal consciousness. For to state that they are absolutely dependent upon God seems to men the destruction of their freedom and of the power of rational conduct. If they cannot do really anything of themselves; if they are not separate organizations with power of thought and power of will, then in no human sense are they free more than the particle of matter which is propelled by other particles of matter. If it is all God, then in what can it be man. Of nothing are men more certain than of their own freedom. This belief is the main spring of government, and the source of honesty in the intercourse of man with man. To teach any doctrine opposed to this experience concerning the supremacy of God, and the power of man, is to strike at the very foundation of all morals. To teach, on the other hand, that God's supremacy is the guarantee of man's freedom, that the relation is actually analogous to that existing between the child and the parent, appeals at once to our moral sense and judgment. Whoever so preaches the doctrine of man's dependence upon God, as to merge in it the individuality of man, misstates the doctrine, and instead of making it an instrument of power makes it an element of weakness. Second, man's dependence upon God has been so stated as to conflict with the sense of justice in man. That man can do nothing without God has been taught, and in one sense this is true. The globe itself would not exist but for the Divine power which controls the universe, rears the various vegetable forms, and makes it possible for man to exist. In this sense man is remotely dependent upon God. But to teach that we are so completely dependent upon God that we cannot employ our reason or control our own actions, and yet that we are damnable for not doing what no power was given to man to do, this, I say, conflicts with our every idea of a governor, be he omnitient or be he finite. No ruler has the right to require of men more than he has given them power to perform. And the power must be inherent in the individual. If man is so dependent upon God that he cannot do anything, then he is responsible for nothing. There can be no responsibility except upon the supposition that man has freedom of action and has inherent powers to control himself and his actions. There have been times when men felt themselves tied up with this doctrine that they could do nothing without God; that their every action was dependent upon him, and that yet they were responsible for what they did, as well as for much that they did not do. When reduced to this point the doctrine is simply a net of abomination, which violates every utterance of our Lord, and is an antagonism to every tendency of the Scriptures. Third, human dependence upon God has been misconceived and resented, because it has been so taught as to seem to erect a despotic Oriental deity, not a father, but a conscienceless potentate. It has been boldly taught that God had the right to make men in any way, and having made them, to impose any condition upon them he chose—that he was, in brief, an absolute sovereign, taking counsel of none but his own selfishness. Now, there may be an element of truth in this, philosophically considered, but when reduced to a religious basis it is repulsive in the extreme; for this teaches the right of absolute power to be cruel and despotic. But men will feel that if God, simply because he is stronger than others, has the right to make and mar just what he pleases, they may do the same thing in proportion to their power. If might makes right in heaven, why does it not do so in Persia, Jerusalem, or any where else. Such a doctrine is destructive of the very foundation of morality and justice. If there is one truth more insisted upon in the Bible than another, it is the infinite obligation of greatness and wisdom to things inferior. Christ in his life, revealed to us the laws that govern the actions of the Divinity, and through them we see no trace of Oriental despotism, but the lineaments of a father. In conclusion, Mr. Beecher referred to the fact that in taking the position herein indicated upon this doctrine of dependence, he differed from his illustrious father and many other able theologians, but that, notwithstanding that, he felt his position to be right, and would continue to preach accordingly. The idea of kingship in the Deity is a mistake; that of a father exalted by all the nobler attributes alone comports with the conception of the universal being presented by the Lord Jesus Christ.

JOY IN THE TABERNACLE.

Interesting Services at the Brooklyn Tabernacle—Ninety Persons Admitted to Membership—Brilliant Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

To a church-going stranger, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, unique as it is in every feature, must be an object of unusual attraction. Its corrugated iron walls beautifully festooned with evergreens, the peculiar arrangement of its pews, and the massive organ that figured at the great "Peace Jubilee," are objects well calculated to command attention. But all of these would hardly have served to divert his mind from the interesting exercises of yesterday morning. Upon the organ, the majestic movement of Stevens' March gave place to Luther's masterpiece as the reverend pastor appeared upon the stand, and the vast congregation united in singing the long metre doxology. Then the Lord's Prayer and reading of the morning lesson was followed by the reading of the names of ninety applicants for admission to the church. Forty of these were presented upon certificates from other churches, and fifty upon profession of faith. Twelve of the latter were first baptized, and then all were admitted in due form. The morning prayer embodied a beautiful simile, drawn from the aspect of nature, and an earnest appeal to the powers of heaven for aid in the reclamation of humanity. Mr. Talmage announced as his text, Isaiah, sixtieth chapter and eighth verse: "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" basing his remarks upon the event of the morning. He did not wonder that Audubon spent so many years with rod and gun in search of ornithological and other specimens, or that a celebrated geologist spent all his life searching for the prints of the claws of birds among the formations of the sandstone period, for there was enough of God's architecture in the bill of a snipe or the foot of a grouse to confound all the learning of the universities. Birds in their nature seem to conjoin the elements of both heaven and earth, and we will do well to note their movements. The Bible is full of birds, made bright in their plumage by rubbing against the beautiful gates of heaven. Ninety souls today! Other Sabbaths we dropped the net; today we gather in the doves. Wake up, this morning, and bring music and garlands, and let us celebrate this harvest home. Why have we got them? Doves fly low. The eagle soars upon majestic pinion, putting his beak into the sun, but these souls have humbly prostrated themselves at the feet of Jesus. No throne could tempt many from His presence. When the disciples quarreled about which should be greatest among them, Christ took a little child and told them, "except ye become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven." Stoop, oh proud soul! If thou wouldst reach heaven, fly low. A European Emperor planted a rose-bush 1,000 years ago, and roses may be plucked from it today; more than a thousand years ago Jesus planted a rose-bush; it blossoms still; if we would enjoy its exquisite fragrance and sip its sweets, we must fly low. But why have these come to the church today? Doves come to their cot for shelter. Every man has his besetting sin. Like a bird of prey it follows him. He may thrust it back, but it will follow him still. The air is filled with ravenous beaks; the world has no balsam for the bruised spirit. Therefore we open the windows of the Church and the doves fly home. Our fortunes may go down ten degrees below zero, the wintry winds may blow, the Sheriff may sell us out, but in Christ is a safe, warm home. Why have so many come at once? Bats fly about in the darkness in search of prey, but always alone; Buzzards with reeking beaks, fresh from their feast of carrion, fly alone; but doves come in flocks to the windows. But why are so many outside of the cot? Why do so many flee from the bounteous hand that feeds them? God's spirit will not always strive with us. There is a fearful storm coming that shall shiver the masts of pride, and drive our ships among the reefs of disaster; the birds will fly from the cliffs in terror, and who shall save? Before the storm comes, oh ye doves; before the last great terror spreads his two black wings to overshadow you, fly to the warm dove cot of Jesus' love.

The sermon received throughout the most profound attention, and the speaker, in his dramatic rendering of the closing sentences, drew largely upon the sympathies of the audience.

TEMPORAL POWER.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson—"Reasons Why the Whole Church Catholic Should Rejoice in the Downfall of the Temporal Power of the Pope."

Rev. Dr. Thompson delivered a discourse last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the "Reasons why the whole Church Catholic should rejoice in the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope." The speaker took his text from the eighteenth chapter of John, thirty-sixth verse: "Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence." The discourse was substantially as follows:

In discoursing, last Sunday evening, upon the shaking of the nations during the past year, I alluded to that shaking of the Papacy which would result in the dethronement of the Pope. The subject this evening is a view which commends itself to a large portion of the Christian Church. We have nothing to do with the Pope, but with his temporal sovereignty as a secular prince—his temporal power, and this not merely in its secular aspects. These subjects will be discussed at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. To-night I propose to show why, as Christians, we should rejoice in the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope. But why not leave this to the Catholic Church? say some. I take it up because I am concerned for the safety of the Church; because every Catholic is my brother in God, and I see that this temporal power is injurious to his welfare. The purity of Christianity is impaired by any connection of Church and State, as it is impaired in England today. In Rome we see the combination of these two forces today. Every man is interested in seeing that the union of Church and State is removed. I take up this question next because the people of the States of the Church have protested through ages against this temporal power of the Pope, and have gained the sympathy of the entire world. Just as in Ireland the people were taxed to pay for the Established Church, and every man rejoiced when the Church was disestablished, and every Irishman should rejoice that Italy is to be free from taxation to support the Church of Rome. I take up the question, thirdly, because of the erroneous opinions inculcated by the Pope, and his denunciations of liberty wherever it exists. Again, I take up the question because the Pope has forbidden the circulation of the Bible, and this book must not be bound by any power. Gregory denounced Bible societies by name. I myself saw, four years ago, a lady in Rome arrested for the offense of having a Bible in her possession, and she was at last glad to escape to Florence. Moreover, the Pope makes this my question and yours, and, in his syllabus, denounced as heresies a number of things, among which was the claim that the schools did not belong to the civil power. If we are to be damned, we have a right to inquire why are we condemned. Further, the Pope claims that he is not amenable to civil power. Popes have committed adultery and murder, yet Pius IX. claims that he is infallible. The power of the Pope is contrary to the teachings of Christ, and is a constant injury to his cause. Read what Jesus said to Peter, when the latter drew his sword and smote a civil servant. Jesus declared that Peter was amenable to the civil power, yet he who claims to be Peter's successor asserts that he does not owe allegiance to civil authority. How then can the Pope ally his kingdom with any secular power? If the argument is used that the temporal power is necessary to the welfare of the Church, it may be said in answer that the Apostles did not set up that claim. The word of God is the only sword which Christ has put into the hands of any defender of the Church. Christ said to Peter, "Submit yourselves to the civil power for the Lord's sake." Suppose that Peter were now in Rome and should read his letter to his present successor, how soon would the Pope leave the Vatican and cross to the Quirinal to make his submission to the King? The temporal power of the Pope, his sovereignty as King over the States of the Church, originated with Constantine in 312. The speaker then traced the history of the temporal power to the present time. Their independent sovereignty was not secured until the days of Hildebrand, in the eleventh century. But soon after the people of Rome began to protest against this usurpation, and in the twelfth century rebelled, but were crushed. Then ensued a state of degradation, owing to the characters of the Popes, which worked destruction upon the people. Portions of their patrimony were parceled out to favorites, and some made encroachments upon neighboring States, overturning their power. The speaker cited instances of the vices and iniquities of the Popes, and said that, because they were temporal Princes that such bad men were enabled to get into the Papal office. I think every fair-minded man will admit that the temporal power may, in its inception, have contributed to the general advancement of the race, and of the arts and sciences, but the pretext for it can no longer exist, and Christianity demands its overthrow. The speaker then referred to the actual condition of the people during the existence of the temporal power. Cardinal Sachetti said that the people of Rome were in a worse condition than the people of God in Egypt, and this was said on June 15, 1664, in a letter from the Cardinal to the Pope. He left that opinion as his dying testimony, exhorting him to rid himself of the temporal power that he might restore the people to happiness. He said that the people were more cruelly oppressed than were the slaves of Africa. In the century in which we live, in 1825, over 500 persons were sentenced to severe punishment in Rome for violating the rules of the Pope. In 1835 the people of Italy indicted the Government of Rome before the civilized world for its cruelties. Subsequently Austria insisted upon some measure of reform for the Italian people. After the Austrians were driven out of Milan, the archives were left behind, and from these reports we learn that in 1822, Rome was in a state of disorder, and a disgrace to civilization. In the Pontifical States justice was notoriously sold, and the Inquisition was openly enacted. Everything had its price, and corruption ruled everywhere. When Gregory died, the people of Rome waited to see what Pius IX. would do, and they rejoiced that he showed a desire to work reforms. But he soon fell into the practices of his predecessor. In 1848 the Pope consented to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and made other reforms of a political character. But scarcely was the Council of Government organized, than the Pope exercised his authority of vetoing the measures of the Chambers. Finally a revolution ensued, a republic was formed and the Pope fled, but was restored by the bayonets of Napoleon, and then those who had been instrumental in establishing the Republic were severely punished. Laws were enacted by which the vengeance of the Pope could be satisfied. Now the people of Rome are free, and have, by a unanimous vote, joined the Italian Confederation. Never since 1815 could the Pope have remained in Rome had he not been upheld by foreign bayonets. But notwithstanding all these facts we hear a demand that the Pope be replaced upon the Papal throne. The speaker read a letter from Father Hyacinthe to himself, dated on the very day that the decree of infallibility was promulgated, and which has been published, to show the opinions of that prelate regarding the decree. The speaker continued by stating that Papacy was in opposition to modern progress. In his syllabus the Pope has declared against progress, and he now finds that progress has overthrown him. There is no place in the world where the Pope is more hated than in the States over which he exercises control. Finally, we must rejoice in the overthrow of the temporal power, because it is hostile to religious liberty, and this fact is clearly proven. One thing we cannot concede in this country, and that is secular interference with religion. In 1866 the worship of foreigners was driven without the walls of the city, and I myself preached there one day at the risk of having the congregation broken up by the Police. When the lamented Farragut was dying, he signified a desire to see a clergyman, and a Catholic servant who was at his bedside, with the zeal peculiar to his class, hastened and procured the attendance of a Catholic Priest. When the dying hero recognized by the vestments the character of the clergyman, he waved his hand in signal for him to retire, and said, "Go away; you are not my pilot." So we say to the Pope. We grant you every privilege for the enjoyment of your religion, but if you lay hands on our ship of State we say hands off, you are not our pilot; you are to be true to the observance of the Word of God, but must not interfere with secular affairs.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Closing Exercises Yesterday—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Sutphen, Rev. Dr. Adams, and Others.

An Evangelical Union service was held, last evening, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Rev. Dr. Ridgaway made a few preliminary remarks, and bade welcome to those ministers and laymen from other churches who had met with his people.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was then introduced. He said that if he had had the arrangement of the programme he would have had the lay brethren participate in the services, and give the ministers words of cheer and of comfort after their arduous labors of the day and of the week. The doctor advocated unity of action by the Christian churches of this City for the evangelization of the masses. The spirit of oppression must be broken, and Christ's Gospel must be preached to every people. God had done great things during the past year to make a free way for His Word, and now the Gospel can be preached in Spain, in Italy, and in Rome itself. He did not desire to restrict the Pope's spiritual authority, save as it can be done by preaching Christ's Gospel; but he must not use that power to oppress. He hailed the coming together of Christian men and Christian churches in these convocations, and he hoped that they might all be one in prayer and in co-operation of efforts to evangelize this City, and to spread the knowledge of God among the people. And to this end he urged fuller consecration of everything to Christ.

Rev. Mr. Sutphen, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, desired the audience to take away with them a few purposes from this closing service of the Week of Prayer. And first, that "prayer may be made unto Him continually, and daily shall His name be praised," and not merely upon this first week of the year 1871. Let this be but the inspiration that shall go with us throughout the year. Second, we should "maintain the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace," and thirdly "that all may be one, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me," as the Saviour prayed—in other words, eternal union not in visible church organization, but in work. The tendency of the age in which we live demands this. Every age has had its peculiar ideas, and the one most peculiar to our age is that of unity. We see it manifested in commerce, in business, in finance, in agriculture, in mechanical and unskilled labor. The necessities of this great City in which we live demand unity of labor from us. We spend here five millions a year on pauperism, and we are annually increasing this amount. The City of London spends thirty-five millions of dollars a year on its poor, and the people are at their wits' end to know what shall come. Benevolent societies are multiplied, but pauperism increases also. This work should be done by the churches in unity.

Dr. Crooks, of the Methodist Church, said that last year was the most important of any year in the nineteenth century. It has been justly called the epoch-making year. Two great events, which have a certain correspondence with each other, have happened,—the downfall of Latin Christianity and the advance of Teutonic Christianity. The first reminded him of Herod's oration on a certain feast day, when the people gave a shout and said he was God, but in the same hour he was smitten by an angel and was eaten up of worms. While the Council of Rome were ascribing similar honors to the Pope, he was also smitten, and there can be no question now that his temporal power is forever gone. The two forms of Christianity have been for ages stirring for the mastery in Europe, but 1870 has given the ascendancy to the Teutonic. We have been too apt to call the Germans plodders, but we have seen them throw down their books and their plans, and shoulder their muskets and march at the head of the world. It is well to plod when our steps are as solid as the march of Deity. The bonds that hold church and state together in Europe will be broken, and the Pope's dream of spiritual anarchy will vanish. The unity of the Christian Church, the Doctor contended, already exists, and all that is wanting is to give it proper expression in our lives, and this thought is becoming more and more characteristic of this age.

Dr. Adams, of Madison-square Presbyterian Church, called attention to the three hymns that had been sung: "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," by Dwight; "I'll praise my Maker while I've breath," by Watts, and "Rock of Ages cleft for me," by Toplady, in proof of substantial unity in the Christian Church, and, had not his brother Ridgaway introduced the speakers as he had done, it would be difficult for the audience to tell whether they belonged to different denominations or not. There was nothing, he said, in transubstantiation more absurd than the lines of divergence in the families of the Church of Christ. Wesley and Whitfield are as much his (Adam's) as his brother's (Crook's.) There could be no monopoly of religious truth or goodness by any church, though there might be in dry goods, or grain, or gold.

As a fitting close, the hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul," by Charles Wesley, was sung, after which came the doxology and benediction, and the large audience separated.

NEW FLOATING BETHEL.

Consecration Services—Description of the Structure.

The new Bethel Church of Our Savior, erected by the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for seamen, at the foot of Pike-street, was yesterday formally consecrated to Divine worship by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Drs. Schenck and Lundy and Rev. Messrs. Lewis, Roberts, Quinlan, and other clergymen. The Society, under whose auspices the church has been built, has been in existence here for twenty-seven years, during which time it has accomplished a great work among seamen. It has established a seaman's boarding-house in Franklin-square, and a Bethel reading-room, library, industrial school, &c., at No. 34 Pike-street, which continue to prove blessings to those for whom they were designed. Its labors may be inferred from the following statistics for the last ecclesiastical year: Religious services in missions and open air, 257; sailors, boatmen and persons residing on boats supplied with books at Coenties-slip, 1,866; sailors, &c., in hospital, home, or other places supplied with books, 1,586; visits to sick in hospital, 108; baptisms, 13; miscellaneous books furnished to seamen going to sea, 1,349; tracts and pamphlets, &c., in various languages, distributed, 29,330 pages. Shipwrecked seamen are provided with a home and all that they require by the Society, and there are annually about 850 inmates of the Mission Home. The influence of the Home upon seamen, morally, may be inferred by the fact that they have deposited, during the year, $14,360. The average attendance of worshipers at the Bethel services on Sundays is ninety-five, and on week days forty-five, and the average number of communicants is sixty-four.

This Bethel ship which was consecrated yesterday, though not finished, has been in use for nearly a year past. The boat or scow upon which the building is erected, is eighty-five feet long, forty feet wide, and five and a half feet deep, coppered and copper fastened. The building—a Gothic structure—is sixty-four feet long, thirty-seven feet wide, and thirty-four feet high, with a porch in front fourteen by ten feet, surmounted by a belfry. The entire cost of the structure, including the arrangements for moving it, the organ, furniture, &c., is about $25,000. A neat Gothic window of stained glass has just been placed in the chancel. Two Scripture scenes are represented on its panes—one the stilling of the tempest on the Sea of Galilee, beneath which is the motto, "Peace be still;" and the other, Christ blessing the disciples before his ascension. Beneath this window, and immediately over the communion table, are the texts, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." This last was the text from which Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, preached a plain and practical sermon. He drew from it the following spiritual lessons: 1. That every human soul is in peril, but that, nevertheless, every one holds on to a hope of final salvation. 2. That there is a way of escape for all who will be saved, whether by swimming, or floating, as it were, on planks or broken pieces of the ship of salvation. 3. That salvation, though promised to all, is conditional—except these abide in the ship, &c.—except the ministry of the Word and the ordinances of the Church are maintained, we must be shipwrecked. 4. That we must use all the means within our power, and must literally work out our own salvation, but that, nevertheless, at the last we are saved, only through the abounding grace of God, and not a soul will perish who trusts in Him. Where, he asked, do we read of 276 persons wrecked, under similar circumstances, and every one brought safely to shore?

Seamen about to ship were invited to remain after the close of the service, that they might receive religious or moral books, and Christian advice and prayer, of which many availed themselves.

OTHER DISCOURSES.

Home Relations—Sermon by Rev. H. Highland Garnett.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, preached a sermon last evening on "Home Relations." He took his text from the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis, as follows:

> "And now, if ye will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me; and if not, tell me; that I may turn to the right hand or to the left. Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, the thing proceedeth from the Lord; we cannot speak unto thee bad or good. Behold, Rebekah is before thee; take her and go, and let her be thy master's son's wife, as the Lord hath spoken."

If any had come there, he said, in the expectation that they would hear something to amuse them, they would be greatly disappointed. The subject he regarded as one of the most solemn import. Many there were who lightly entered into this solemn relation; they launched their bark on the ocean they could not navigate, and whose depths they had never sounded, and when beset by storms they were unable to successfully contend against them. The marriage relation is older than the Church, and was of Divine origin. In heathen lands, where religion is unknown, we look in vain for the purity and happiness of the marriage relation. It was too common in the present day for parents, in seeking out partners for their sons and daughters, to lose sight of the chief qualification—that of religion. They are too apt to seek for wealth, a high-sounding name, or the upper classes of society, but it must be remembered that he or she who loves God and keeps His commandments is a gentleman or lady of the first water. As did the servant of Abraham, so should parents and those about entering into this relation make it the subject of prayer, without which the marriage relation too frequently proves a curse rather than a blessing. He would have all bear in mind that the true marriage relation is one of companionship, friendship; that they are to lean upon each other, each to bear the other's burdens, and above all to go hand in hand in the way of salvation.

"The Printer"—Power of the Press—Intemperance Propagated by the Tammany Ring—Sermon by Rev. J. P. Swift.

At the Protestant Methodist Church, Attorney-street, Rev. J. P. Swift preached last evening, his subject being "The Printer." He took for his text the nineteenth chapter of Job, twenty-third and twenty-fourth verses:

> "Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and laid in the rock forever!"

The preacher alluded to the power of truth and to the desirability of practicing it on all occasions. He next gave a brief account of the history of the art of printing from the earliest ages down to the fifteenth century, when block printing was introduced, and then traced its development to its present perfect state. The Press, he said, was the power which educated the people; it was through it that the great blot of slavery was wiped from our land, and it was it which caused the revolution which exists today in Europe. The first American newspaper was published in Boston on the 24th April, 1704, which was followed by the *News Letter*, the *New-England Gazette* and the Philadelphia *Mercury*. The reverend gentleman gave a brief sketch of the growth of the Press from that period to the present time. He considered it the duty of the Press to discuss that mighty evil intemperance, to war against it as it did against slavery, and if it did so he was sure that a healthy public opinion would be created sufficient to abolish that crying evil and to create a mighty revolution in our nation. He regretted that many leaders of the people, members of a corrupt Ring, who rule our City encourage and propagate this vice among our people. Many members of this Ring are the keepers of liquor-stores, from which issues forth that great curse of the nation. He next alluded to the power of the Press, and regretted the bad use to which a portion of it was sometimes turned, but said that where there is a mighty power for good, it will be sometimes turned to evil. He paid a passing eulogium on the printer, who was looked down upon by some. He reminded them that Franklin was a printer, and that Horace Greeley started in a garret setting type. He pointed out that Jesus is our great "copy;" that we should imitate His life; that Christ should be the manuscript from which to get our words and sentences; that, as the good-for-nothing type is thrown by the printer into a place called "hell," there is also a place prepared by God for those who lead a bad life. He called upon them to begin the good work, to so print and publish the great Book of Life, that they might not be ashamed to open it on the great day before Christ.

Yesterday's Snow-Storm.

After the bitter cold air of Saturday night the weather yesterday morning was scarcely moderated sufficiently to render a snow-storm possible. But even with an intensely frigid atmosphere, the snow-flakes came down in fine flurries. A strong north-easterly wind prevailed, rendering the day exceedingly bleak. The snow continued, with but short intervals of abatement, until late in the night. The few Sunday outward and inward trains were considerably detained by the slippery condition of the track on the heavier grades, and the ferry-boats were somewhat impeded by the force of the wind. The thermometer ranged between seventeen and twenty-two degrees above zero, between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.

The sidewalks were in a very slippery condition, especially where unconscionable urchins made foot-slides. Almost every block had one of these exceedingly dangerous traps and a great many downfalls were the result. Several were considerably, and a few painfully bruised and otherwise injured. A large proportion of the tumblers were ladies, who, if not shocked out of joint, were startled out of propriety.

Policemen seemed to enjoy all these incidents and accidents as quiet lookers on, without interfering with the pranks of the boys. It is a shame that this is the case. There is scarcely a device that could be invented for the wholesale infliction of broken bones, sprained or bruised limbs, and other damage to person, equal to these slippery places made by the boys' sliding feet.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 8.—The United States ship *Pawnee*, Capt. Quackenbush, sailed last evening for Key West, where she is to be stationed as a hospital ship.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 7—2:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼@92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89¾; 1865, 89¼; 1867, 88¾; Ten-forties, 88. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

Frankfort, Jan. 7.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 94¼.

London, Jan. 7—11½ A. M.—American securities opened quiet and unchanged. Stocks opened quiet. Eries, 19. Consols 92¼ for both money and account. Closing quotations not received.

Liverpool, Jan. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton opens dull and with a downward tendency; Upland, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales, 10,000 bales. Corn, 31s. 6d. Winter Wheat, 10s. 9d.

Liverpool, Jan. 7—2½ P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for speculators and export. Sales of Cotton on ship landing at Charleston—Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d. Wheat—New Spring Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s.@10s. 3d., Red Western, 10s. 9d. Bacon—49s. for Cumberland Cut; 50s. for Short-rib Middles.

Antwerp, Jan. 7.—Petroleum, 50f. for Standard White.

Havana, Jan. 7.—The markets closed as follows: Sugar—Clayed nominal; sales unimportant; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 21,000 boxes and 1,700 hhds. Molasses heavy. Bacon declining, owing to large supply; quoted at 15c.@15½c. Butter declining. Coal-oil declining; tins, 4½ reals; bbls., 4¼ reals. Flour—Market supplied; quoted at $12 50@$13 25. Hams—Market supplied; American Salted, 18c.@20c.; Sugar-cured, 22c.@24c. Lard—Market supplied; kegs, 18¼c.@18¾c.; tins, 20¼c.@20¾c. Potatoes steady at $4 75. Lumber—White Pine in demand at $30@$33; Pitch Pine—market supplied; quoted at $30 50; Box Shooks firm at 9¼@9½ reals; empty Hogsheads in demand; quoted at $4. Hoops—Long Shaved in demand. Naval Stores active. Freights dull; boxes Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1; hhds. Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $4 62½@$4 75; hhds. of Molasses to Northern and Southern ports, $3. Exchange, on London, 16¾@17¼ premium; on United States, in currency, 60 days, 5¼@5¾ discount; short-sight, 3¼@3¾ discount; in gold, 60 days, 4½@5 premium; short-sight, 6@6½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Flour firm with a fair demand; Spring Extra, $4 50@$5 50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, $1 10¼@$1 10½, cash, $1 10¾@$1 10¾ seller last half of January; during the afternoon, active and steady at $1 10⅝@$1 10¾ cash, and seller January. Corn firm with a fair demand; No. 2, 43c.@43¼c.; during the afternoon neglected at 43¼c.@43¼c. Oats quiet and a shade easier; No. 2, 39¼c. Rye firm with a fair demand; No. 2, 75c. Barley advancing and excited; No. 2, 77c. Highwines quiet at 85c., new iron bound. Provisions active and advancing. Mess Pork $19@$19 50. Lard, 11¼c. Dressed Hogs in active demand and higher at $7 05. Live Hogs active at $6@$6 50. Hogs packed to date, 514,000. Cattle—Light receipts with but little demand at $3 37½@$4 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 22,000 Hogs. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley. 5,000 Hogs.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. Corn steady and unchanged at 79c. for mixed Western. Oats quiet at 57c. for Western. Barley held at 90c.@98c. for Canada. Corn-meal—$1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed scarce and firm, with a good demand; Shorts, $24@$26; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad Freights—On Flour, to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80, ℔ ton.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 52c.@53c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 83c.@85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Mess Pork unsettled at $19 50. Lard steady and in moderate demand; Steam, 11¼c.; Kettle, 11¼c. Green Meats firmer at 6¾c.@8c. for Shoulders and Sides; 10¼c.@11¼c. for Hams. Bulk Meats buoyant and unsettled; no sales; asking 7¼c.@9¼c.@10c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon only in limited jobbing demand at 9¼c.@11c.@11¼c. Live Hogs in active demand and advancing at $6 50@$6 70. Dressed Hogs, $7 80; receipts, 4,500. Whisky dull and drooping at 84c. Exchange steady.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—Cotton—Demand light; Middling Upland, 15¾c.; Middling Gulf, 15¾c.@15⅞c. Quercitron Bark—None here; No. 1 wanted at $23. Clover-seed—Offerings small; sells at 11¼c. ℔ ℔. Flour less active, but prices well maintained; Extras, $5@$5 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7 25. Wheat firm; Indiana Red, $1 50@$1 55; State, $1 45. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; New Yellow, 77c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. Oats firm; State and Western at 56c.@58c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 15¼c.@16c.; Refined, 22¼c. for January; 23¼c. for February. Whisky lower; Western iron at 93c.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull, and tending down; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross, 930 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 12,305 bales. Flour firm; shipping grades active; prices unchanged. Wheat firm; Choice Wheat, $1 75@$1 85; Fair to Prime, $1 45@$1 70; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 40@$1 60; Common, $1 30@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 40@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 45@$1 50. Corn—Stock scarce and in fair demand; White, at 80c.@82c. Rye lower at 85c.@90c. Provisions firm and in good demand at yesterday's prices. Whisky quiet at 90c.@91c.

New-Orleans, Jan. 7.—Cotton active; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 3,343 bales; gross receipts, 3,694 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,835 bales; to Barcelona, 2,367 bales; to Genoa, 1,220 bales; coastwise, 1,007 bales; sales, 7,350 bales; stock, 224,497 bales. Flour easier; Superfine at $5 50; Double Extra at $5 75; Treble Extra at $5 90@$6. Corn firmer; Yellow, 69c.@70c.; White, 73c. Pork—Prime Mess at $20 75. Molasses easier; Common, 40c.@45c.; Prime, 55c.@56c.; Choice, 59c.@60c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling at 120¾; New-York Sight at ⅜ discount. Gold at 110¾.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30. Corn declining at 43c.@46c. for Mixed; 43½c.@48c. for Yellow. Oats firm at 40c. Barley dull; Spring, No. 1, 90c. Rye firm at 80c.@85c. Whisky unchanged. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging, nothing doing. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $19. Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c. Lard, 11c.@11¼c. Hogs firm at $5 75@$6 40. Beef Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 5,000 Hogs.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7.—Tobacco—Sales 3 hhds. at $5@$6 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$11 50 for low to medium Leaf. Bagging active at 25c.@26c. Cotton heavy; Middling at 13¾c. Flour quiet; Extra Family at $5 25. Grain—Nothing doing. Hogs quiet at $6 25@$6 75. Provisions buoyant; Mess Pork at $20; Lard at 12c. Bacon—Shoulders at 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 11¾c.; Clear Sides at 12c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10¾c., and Clear Sides at 11c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The week closed very quiet; no sales reported of consequence. Wheat—The nominal rates for small lots were: Spring Wheat, $1 27@$1 30; Amber Wheat, $1 40@$1 45; White Wheat, $1 45@$1 55. New Corn, 65c. for Western and Ohio. Oats, 53¼c.@54c. for Western. Rye, 90c. for State. Barley, 75c. on the track. Seeds—Clover, $6 40; Timothy, $6 25. Pork—$20 for Heavy Mess. Lard, 13c.@14c. Dressed Hogs, $7 50. Highwines, 91c.

Memphis, Jan. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling at 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 2,493 bales; shipments, 2,510 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 57c.@58c. Oats steady at 51c.@52c. Lard and Pork dull, and nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¾c.@11c.

Cleveland, Jan. 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $1 29. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Oats dull and nominally unchanged. Petroleum—crude very firm at $4 30; Refined firmer at 21c.@21½c.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn, Oats and Barley steady and unchanged. Hogs—Nothing doing; sellers and buyers apart.

Wilmington, Jan. 7.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 44c. Strained Resin at $1 75. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 80 to $3. Tar steady at $1 50. Cotton dull; Low Middling, 13¾.

Savannah, Jan. 7.—Cotton in light demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,903 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 31 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 89,751 bales.

Galveston, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,889 bales; exports, coastwise, 889 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,067 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,206 bales; exports, coastwise, 278 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 54,039 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 7.—Cotton market inactive, but prices closed steady at 14c. for Middling; Sales 400 bales, and receipts 750 bales.

Norfolk, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,154 bales; exports, coastwise, 281 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,979 bales.

Boston, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 260 bales; gross receipts, 1,365 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

Charleston, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,286 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 33,384 bales.

Wilmington, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 320 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 3,216 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Carpenters, Stone-Cutters, Masons, Plasterers, Plumbers and Painters construct our houses, but require very different Phrenological Developments. At No. 389 Broadway, each can learn what he is, and how to make the most of himself.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Cimbria	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Algeria	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Calabria	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Jan. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Rhein	Jan. 14	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana
Rapidan	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 8.—*In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow*—John Villiers, Chas. D. Cordree, James Rankine, Jane A. McBean, Georgina G. Campbell, Wm. E. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Carl Schwerin, Josephine Sjoberg.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets.......4:51 | Moon rises..7:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:22 | Gov. Island...10:11 | Hell Gate...11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool Dec. 23, via Queenstown 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly gales and heavy seas throughout.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 4, lat. 26 20 N., lon. 79 50 W., passed ship Almira, of St. John, N. B., bound N.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Crowell, New-Orleans Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship H. L. Richardson, (of Thomaston,) Howes, Callao Sept. 25, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 28; crossed the equator Nov. 30, in lon. 34. Had light winds and calms to Bermuda, from thence strong W. gales.

Bark Leader, (Br.,) Humphreys, St. Michaels, W. I., 40 ds., with oranges to Robert McAdams & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Has had constant S. W. and N. W. gales; lost foretopmast and stove bulwarks.

Bark Lyman Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Newport, Eng., 39 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had E. winds up to Sable Island, since strong W. gales.

Bark Brilliant, Sprague, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to James W. Elwell & Co. Had continual gales from S. W. to N. W.; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Roycroft, (Br.,) McCray, Newport, Eng., 64 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, 18 ds., with hides and 1 passenger to Jos. Morrell. Jan. 1, lat. 31 50, lon. 71 47, William Thams, seaman, a native of Christiana, Norway, fell from aloft overboard, and was lost. Dec. 26, coming out of Mona passage, in a heavy gale from N., lost fore gallant-mast and jibboom, with sails and rigging attached, split sails, and received other slight damage.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Newport, in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig B. F. Nash, Dow, Trinidad, Port Spain, 20 ds., with hides, &c., to the Troy Steam-boat Co.—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Had heavy S. W. and N. W. gales for the last 12 ds.

Brig M. McFarland, (of Halifax,) Hall, Sheet Harbor, N. S., 22 ds., with deals and laths to Jed Frye & Co. Has had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guad., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Son. Since passing Bermuda has had a continued series of N. W. and northerly gales; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Hersey, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Babb, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Fuller, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. David Wasson, Jones, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Billow, Amsby, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gem, Simmons, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Quinnipiac, Harding, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Anna McGee, Long, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. W. Huddle, Maloy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. City Point, Mundell, Portland 13 ds., with potatoes to J. F. Bennett.

Schr. Hattie Ellen, Dix, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gloucester, James, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. M. Miller, Adams, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Booth, Bangor 20 ds., with lumber to E. & J. Peters.

Schr. Samuel Knight, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Peter B. Smith, Burnum, Grand Menan 20 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Bay State, Crocker, Boston, for Motthaven.
Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Fall River.
Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Connecticut River.
Schr. Samuel C. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence.
Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hodgeman, New-Haven.
Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Hudson, Boston.
Schr. Archer & Reeves, Muller, Providence.
Schr. Martha Weeks, Lord, New-Bedford.
Schr. Crusade, Davis, Greenport.
Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, New-London.
Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Stony Point.
Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Schr. Watchman, Atkins, Provincetown.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, New-Haven.
Schr. Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Stamford.
Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Rockport, Me.
Schr. E. A. Baker, Furber, Greenport.
Schr. Gust, Martin, Providence.
Schr. Susan, Berhr, New-Bedford.
Schr. Minnehaha, Lamson, Boston.
Schr. General Knox, Lovell, Providence.
Schr. Moses Eddy, Huddle, Fall River.
Schr. Addie M. Walton, Rich, Boston.
Schr. Storm King, Ford, Boston.
Schr. Storm Petrel, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. A. Parson, Young, Providence.
Schr. J. Maxfield, Mayo, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Richmond, Kennedy, New-Haven.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Abbott, New-Haven.
Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Providence.
Schr. Memento, Mason, Providence.
Schr. Darius, Eddy, Hopkins, Providence.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Planet, Kenniston, Providence.
Schr. F. L. Porter, Small, Providence.
WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. ship Gordon Beach, Calcutta; brig Alva, Turks Island; schr. A. M. Bliss, Jamaica. Also, arr. brigs Carrie Purrington, from Havana; Alva, from Turk's Island, and M. L. B., from St. Marc; schr. Addie Fuller, from Darien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Daniel Miller, for New-Orleans; Moses Patten, Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Gussie Truman, from Rotterdam; brig Alice Abbott, from Demerara.

Passed out barks Araminta, for Liverpool; Pleiades, for Cuba; Walter, for Charleston; Village Belle, for ———; brig Prustissima, and schr. Minnie Ripley, for Cuba.

Sld. brig Mars, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; bark Economist, from Africa; schrs. Abbie Watson, from New-York; Annie Valentine, from Washington, D. C.; H. T. Hedges, from Greenpoint; Fanny Bailey, from New-York.

Cld. yesterday—Steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York; and Towanda, for Philadelphia; barks Athlete and Alpine, for Amsterdam; E. A. Cochrane, for Cienfuegos; schrs. Adanenhour, for Jacksonville; C. Hickman, for Philadelphia.

Arr. today—Steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Leo, of Murray's Line, arrived Friday morning from Savannah with 55 bales of cotton from Vicksburg direct.

Spoken.

Dec. 20, by brig B. F. Nash, from Trinidad, in lat. 20, lon. 68, spoke Torrid Zone, from Demerara, for Philadelphia; Jan. 1, lat. 33, lon. 73, schr. Tilton, Dayton, with loss of rudder, from St. Thomas for Cape Hatteras; Dec. 25, exchanged longitudes with brig Italia, steering N.

Disaster.

Ship Britannia, Capt. Webb, from London, for Boston, before reported seen dismasted 90 miles from Cape Cod, was burnt at sea, on the 3d of January, in lat. 41 50, lon. 66 40. All hands took to the boats, and landed at Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 7.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Moville, Jan. 7.—The Anchor line steam-ship Iowa, New-York, for Glasgow, touched at this port today.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST THE

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten Per Cent. Premium, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,

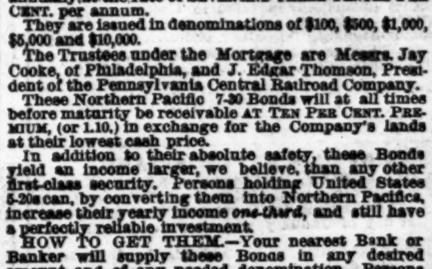
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic

RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

ANOTHER

GREAT REDUCTION.

IN

TEAS.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

Have received a full assortment of

New Crop Teas,

And many more arriving, with which to supply their customers in all cases, and have again reduced the prices of all their Teas to the lowest point. GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION in all cases at the following

LIST OF PRICES:

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c.; best, 80c. per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c.; best, 80c. per pound.
JAPAN, (Uncolored,) 80c., 90c., $1; best, $1 10 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 20 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c. 80c. 90c., $1; best, $1 15 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, (Green,) $1 20; best, $1 40 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1; best, $1 10 per pound.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY,

Always under our supervision and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.; best, 35c. per pound.

Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20c., 25c., 30c.; best, 35c. per pound.
GREEN, (Unroasted,) 20c., 25c.; best, 30c. per pound.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City, FREE OF CHARGE. Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.

BRANCHES:

No. 640 BROADWAY, cor. Bleecker-st.
No. 479 8TH-AV., N. corner 34th-st.
No. 850 8TH-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st.
No. 218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 702 3D-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 159 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
No. 23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURG.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02, in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

RUPTURE

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. S. N. MARSH,

at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 EAST 14TH-ST. (THIRD DOOR from University-place.) ADULT, YOUTH and INFANT TRUSSES to meet every indication of Hernia or Rupture skillfully applied by DR. MARSH, who is constantly in attendance.

Orthopedical instruments made to order and scientifically applied by DR. MARSH. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c.

MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms, and competent females to wait upon Ladies at BOTH OFFICES. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.